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ALLIED TROOPS REACH THE TURKISH BORDER & OUTSKIRTS OF DAMASCUS

New Landing Effected On The Lebanon Coast

Special to the "Telegraph"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—THE ALLIED FORCES ARE WITHIN 15 MILES OF DAMASCUS ACCORDING TO WELL INFORMED MILITARY SOURCES IN SYRIA. A NAVAL LANDING WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN EFFECTED NEAR THE LITANI RIVER, NORTH OF TYRE, PRESUMABLY TO PREVENT THE BLOWING UP OF BRIDGES AND ROADS. IT IS REPORTED THAT ONLY ONE BRIDGE WAS BLOWN UP AND ONE ROAD SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, BUT THE ADVANCE OF THE TROOPS WAS NOT AFFECTED.

AUTHORITATIVE TURKISH CIRCLES IN ANKARA TO-DAY STATED THAT BRITISH TROOPS REACHED THE TURKISH FRONTIER NEAR KAMISLAIR LAST EVENING.

VICHY ADMITS NEW LANDINGS

VICHY, June 10 (UP).—French officials to-night stated that the British are now only 18 miles from Damascus. The British succeeded in landing a small force on the Lebanon coast between Tyre and Beirut under cover of fire from British warships, but the French counter-attacked. French aircraft attacked the warships and damaged two more British destroyers and shot down four British planes to-day.

5 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED

Our Fighters In
Great Form

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—R.A.F. air patrols off the Syrian coast shot down five enemy planes according to to-day's communiqué, which added, "The R.A.F. and the Royal Australian Air Force continued to support the advance of our troops in Syria, and attacked and drove off a number of enemy aircraft which attempted to bomb our motor transport at Sanamein."

"Hostile aircraft approached Haifa last night and the attack lasted for a considerable time. Slight damage was done to civilian property, and there were a few casualties but none of a serious nature."

"One hostile aircraft was shot down and other were damaged."

We Hit Back

Before the last enemy raid returned from Haifa to the German controlled base at Aleppo, British aircraft were over the aerodrome bombing aircraft on the ground and on the flare path along which the raiders were landing. Flares were observed and much damage was caused."

"R.A.F. bombers carried out heavy raids on military objectives on Rhodes Sunday night, direct hits were made on the northern mole in Rhodes harbour. At the Calat aerodrome, large fires were started. At the Calat aerodrome, bombs fell among about 50 dispersed aircraft causing many fires and explosions."

LATEST

City Gun Duel: Indian Wounded

Two Indian guards employed by two Chinese shops opposite the Central Market were involved in a gun duel about 9.10 a.m. to-day, as a result of which one of them is now in hospital with serious injuries.

The two guards were employed by the Cheong Kee exchange shop, No. 114 Queen's Road Central, and the Wing Hing exchange shop, at No. 117.

It appears that a fight developed between the two after a few sharp words had been exchanged. One of them it is alleged then drew his revolver and fired six shots rapidly.

One of the guards, Britam Singh, was injured in the face and hands, and collapsed outside the Golden City Restaurant. He was later sent to hospital. The other man is in custody.

See Back Page For
Further Late News

Japan Not Likely To Accept N.E.I. Reply

Special to the "Telegraph"

TOKYO, June 10 (UP).—According to the conclusions reached by the War and Navy Ministries and the Foreign Office, it appears positive that the Netherlands East Indies reply in its original form is not acceptable.

Some officials within the Government advocate the immediate recall of Mr Yoshizawa; however, the Government desires to reach the correct decision for the settlement of the question which affects the future of the whole world and its political trend; therefore, it

Beirut Communique.
BEIRUT, June 10 (UP).—To-day's communiqué states that French troops in south Lebanon repulsed a British attack in a great offensive action south of Damascus. The operations have slowed up except at Marjayoun where the enemy is attacking with artillery.

British efforts to land troops on the Lebanon coast have been futile despite the support of the British navy.

Jebel Druze is quiet. Aviation bombed a concentration of enemy vehicles while British aeroplanes effectively attacked the airports at Aleppo and Palmyra.

Aleppo Soon
ANKARA, June 10 (Reuters).—It is understood that the mechanized division moving from Iraq should reach Aleppo soon, and once it has arrived there, it will turn south to join the Allied forces from Palestine.

Occupation Not Confirmed
LONDON, June 10 (Reuters).—While the latest reports indicate the advance of British troops towards Damascus, well-informed circles in London declared to-night that they have no information that the city has been occupied.

Funks The Truth
VICHY, June 10 (UP).—The French High Commissioner in Syria, General Dentz, reported that the British advance has been checked and that the fighting to-day is in exactly the same position as yesterday. The French took a considerable number of prisoners and French morale is excellent, he said.

The General reiterated that there are no Germans in Syria.

GENEROUS GIFTS TO BOMBER FUND

By Sikh Policemen

Two generous donations to the Bomber Fund have been received from the Hongkong Police Force, the first from Sikh members of the Force, as follows:—

Name	Amount
Sikh Members of the Hongkong Police Force	\$1,000.00
Lance Sergeant, 401, Kehar Singh	1.00
P.C. 1354, Sham Singh	1.00
P.C. 1718, Bhagat Singh	1.00
P.C. 1849, Pole Khan	20.00
Chief Guard, Mr Lee Kam Chi	15.50
Total	\$1,038.50

The Sikh Members have also sent a sum of \$1,000 to the Viceroy's War Efforts Fund, New Delhi, India.

The second is the ninth monthly contribution from the Hongkong Police, (all contingents and Clerical Staff), amounting to \$579.45

Eleven Survivors From Torpedoed U. S. Ship: Deliberately Sunk

Special to the "Telegraph"

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—The Maritime Commission to-day announced that the owners of the Robin Moor have been advised by the operators of the Brazilian steamer Osorio, that the Robin Moor was torpedoed on May 21, 95 miles north-east of Cape St Roque, Brazil. Ten members of the crew and one passenger of the Robin Moor were landed at Pernambuco to-day after the Osorio had rescued them. No word has been received regarding the other 35 persons who were on board.

The Commission confirmed that "eleven survivors of the Robin Moor have disembarked at Pernambuco."

The spokesman stated that according to the owners of the Robin Moor it was "impossible for the Robin Moor to be mistaken for a belligerent ship because large United States flags were painted on both sides of the hull and at night a large searchlight played continuously upon an American flag at the stern."

It was asserted that the vessel was absolutely seaworthy and carried no contraband.

Mussolini And U.S. Intervention

Bravado Attitude
Adopted

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, June 10 (UP).—Signor Mussolini announced to-day that 13,502 Italian troops were killed in the Greek war including 1,528 blackshirts, while 38,768 men were wounded including 3,292 blackshirts.

He asserted that Greece now forms part of Italy's vital space. "Continuing," he declared, "intervention by the United States does not greatly disturb us. It would be tardy and would not give Britain a victory. It would only extend the length of the war and would bring about an authoritarian regime in the United States, inferior to ours."

He predicted that the Axis would help Japan who in accordance with the tripartite alliance would not be indifferent to United States aggression against the Axis.

Mussolini stated that the "Italian navy transported from Italy to Albania, 50,000 soldiers and 63,072 horses and mules."

Italian planes took 30,851 men and 3,016 tons of supplies to Albania while German planes carried 30,816 men and 2,923 tons of supplies. Only one transport plane with 20 men aboard was damaged.

ABYSSINIA CLEAN-UP

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—General headquarters to-day announced that in Abyssinia, as a result of the Battle of the Lakes and the Battle of the River Omo, a further 45,000 square miles of Italian territory "has fallen into our hands and at least four Italian divisions have been destroyed or dispersed in the battles. All major opposition on the front at Jimma has been overcome."

It was asserted that the vessel was absolutely seaworthy and carried no contraband.

Cause Not Known

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—The President's Secretary, Mr. Stephen Early, to-day stated, "We do not know yet the cause of the sinking of the steamer Robin Moor. We are trying to determine that. The position of the ship seems fairly well determined and that would put it in American waters on this side of the Atlantic."

Torpedoing Confirmed

BUENOS AIRES, June 10 (UP).—The Captain of the Osorio informed the "United Press" by radio to-day that the steamer Robin Moor was torpedoed.

Germans Raid Haifa

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, June 10 (UP).—The official news agency announced that German bombers raided Haifa last night.

Bomb hits were scored on the mole in the harbour and on one of the largest depots containing oil which was transferred by pipeline from the Mosul fields.

Prime Minister Summarises The War Situation

The uneasy criticisms made in some parts of the press at home and by some speakers in the country were dealt with by the Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, in a calm and studied survey of the many-fronted war before the House of Commons yesterday.

The speech, which is reported on Page Five, was featured by an assertion of Britain's determination to build up a colossal air force in the Middle East.

The fact that we had to transport our planes, packed in crates, via the Cape and reassemble them in Egypt, showed our disadvantage as compared to the enemy who had permanent lines of splendidly equipped aerodromes right across Europe and had the continental arteries to keep his stocks up.

Referring to Crete the Prime Minister said the reason why the island was not covered with well-equipped aerodromes in the period of British occupation before the attack was because not enough anti-aircraft guns could be spared from other places to defend these airfields which

Singapore's Strength Revealed by C-in-C

Special to the "Telegraph"

SINGAPORE, June 10 (UP).—Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, gave a broadcast talk to-night paying tribute to the British Dominions and Allied navies, naval volunteers and mercantile marine.

531 Killed In Two Raids On Alexandria

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—The Premier, M. Hussin Sirry, to-day announced that during the first raid on Alexandria, 147 persons were killed and up to noon to-day, the second raid had killed 384 persons and many hundreds were wounded.

The Premier thanked the British troops for their help during the raids.

He said, "I am talking about the British Navy including the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, Indian, Malayan and Hongkong forces. Recently you have not seen much of the navy in Singapore—for a very good reason. Most of the Far East fleet before the war came to be required in other waters where they could be more profitably employed, but you must not think that this implied a lack of realization of the importance of these parts. Should the war move to the Far East you would see the White Ensign again filling the horizon."

Constant Reinforcements
"In recent months you have seen the recurring arrivals of more and more reinforcements to the army and the air force, with constant streams of military equipment—reinforcements from Britain, Australia, and India, and equipment without which TURN to Back Page, Column 3

Cyprus Not Attacked

LONDON, June 10 (Reuters).—"Reuters" is informed authoritatively that there is no confirmation whatever of a report being circulated through enemy controlled wireless channels that Cyprus has been subjected to German and Italian air attack in the last 48 hours.

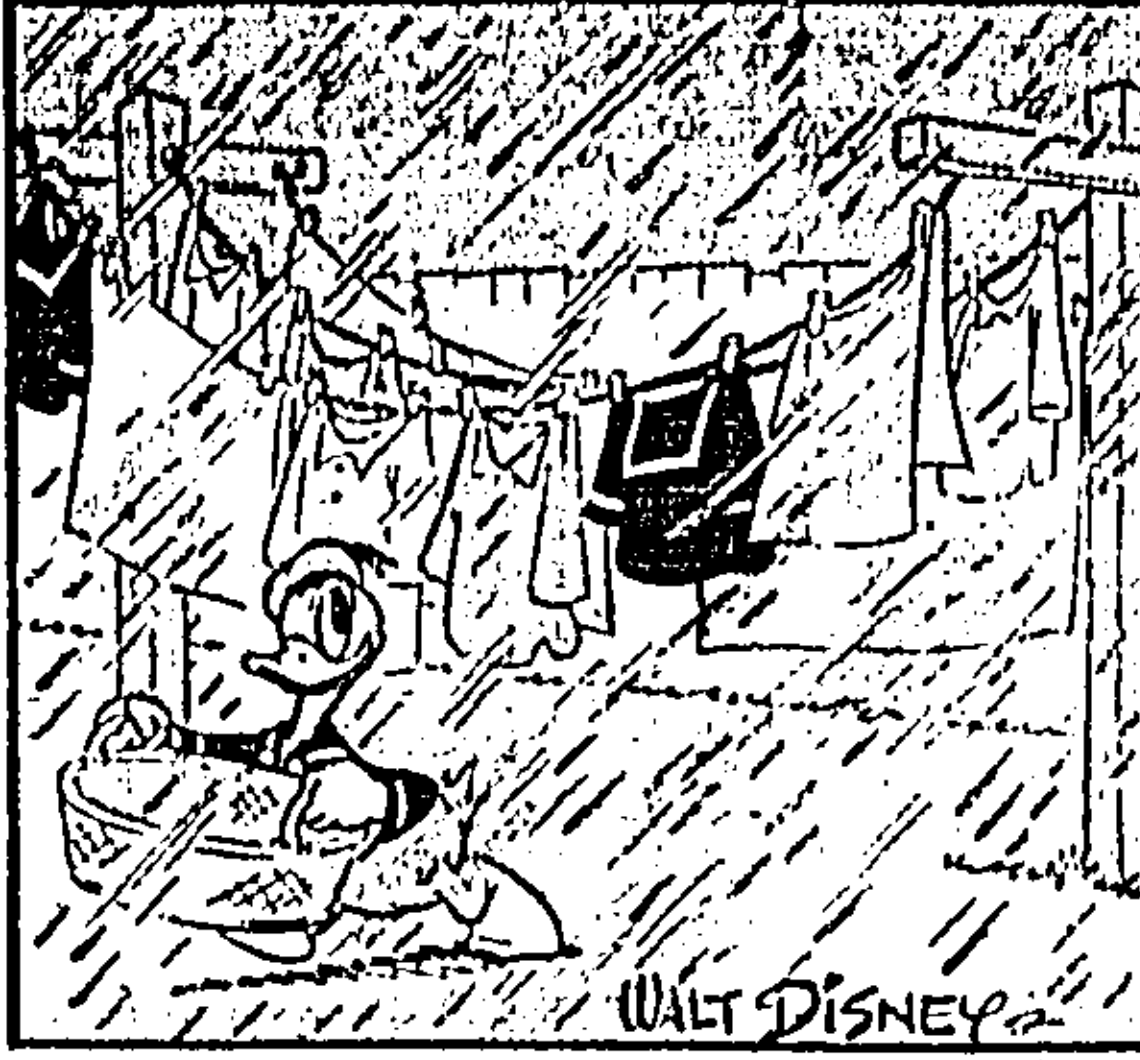
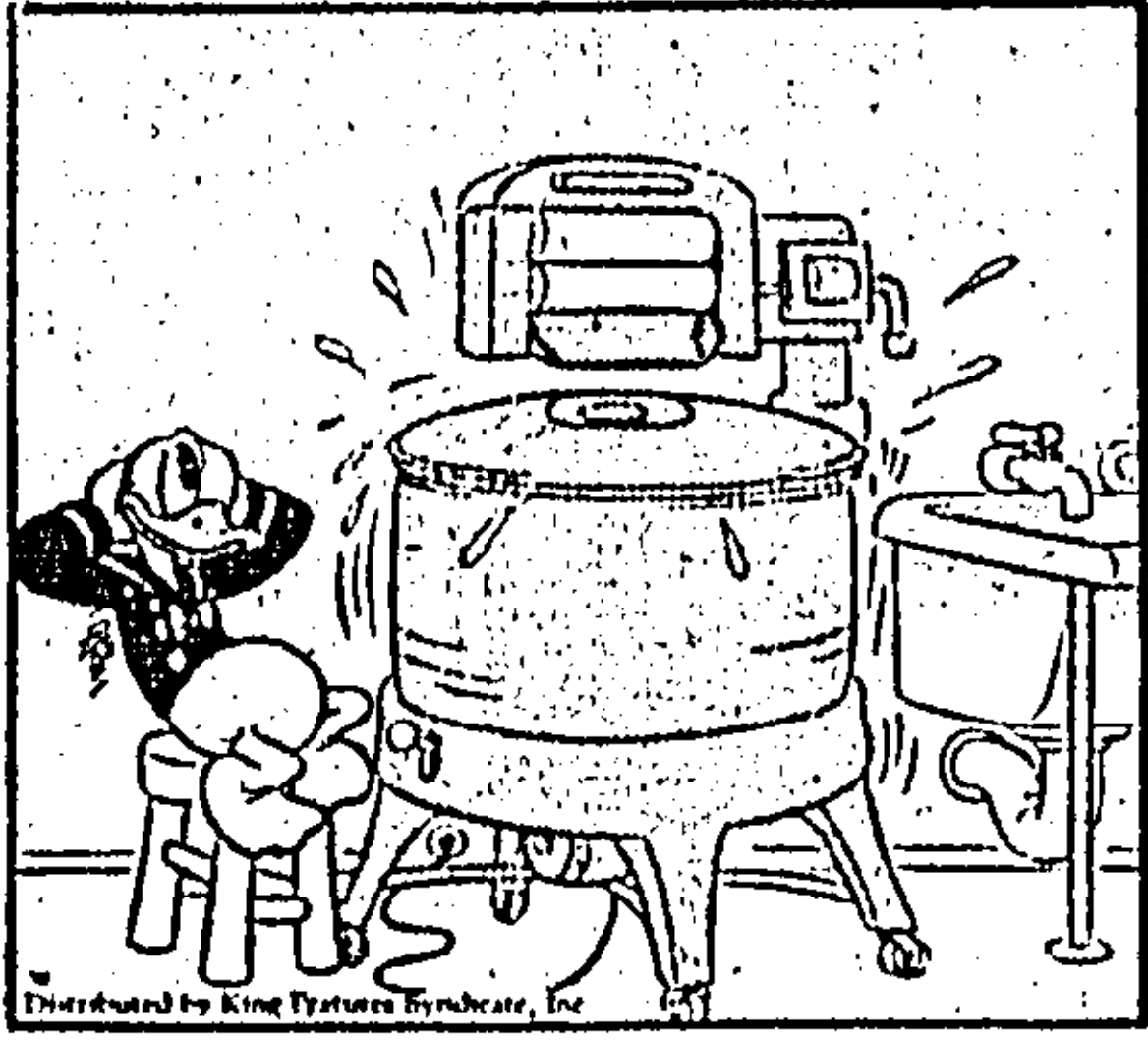
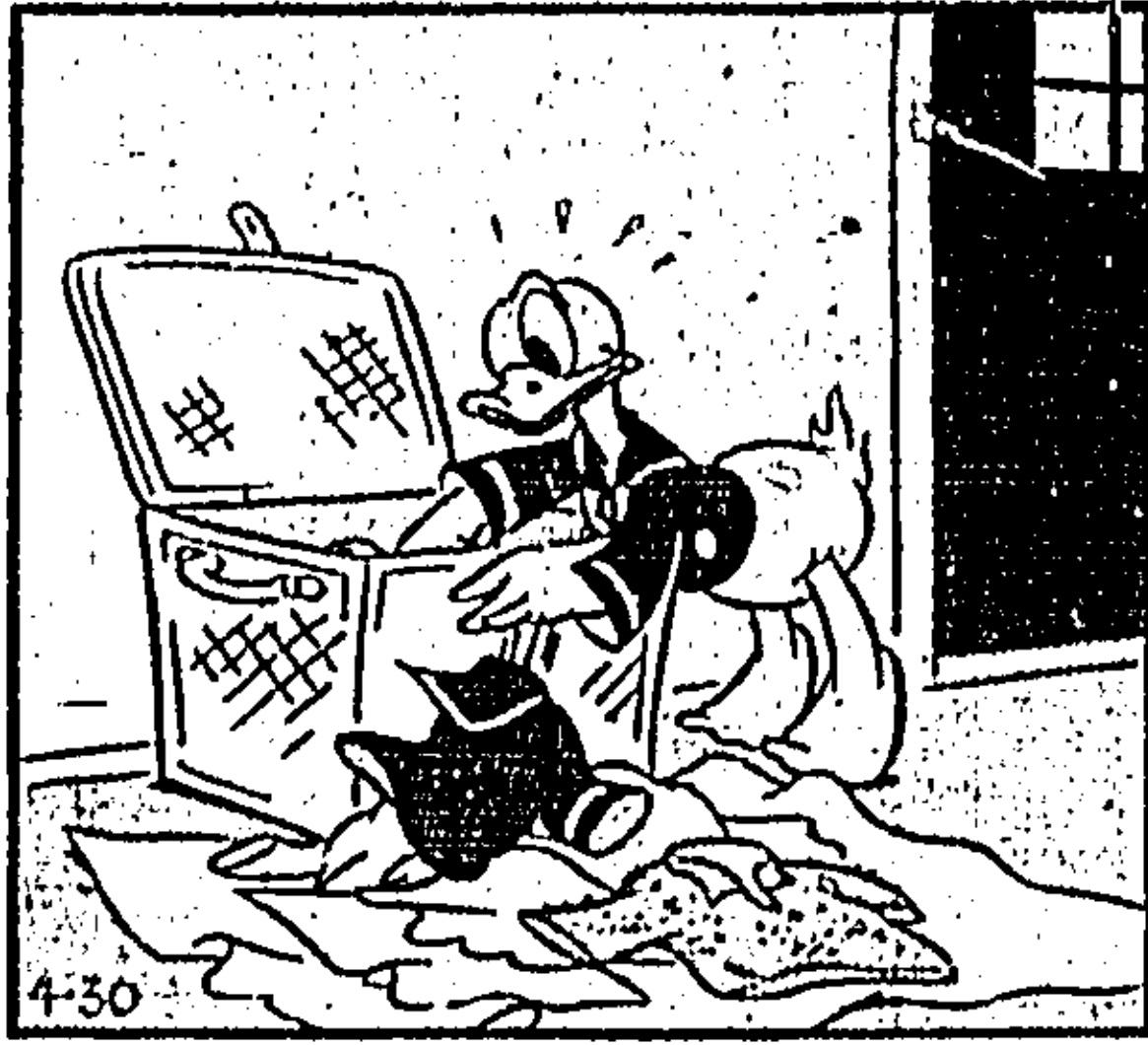
It is stated in London that there is no reason to believe that any such attacks have taken place.

OMINOUS HINT BY DARLAN

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

VICHY, June 10 (UP).—In his nationwide broadcast this evening, Admiral Darlan announced that the Government was preparing for a separate peace which, he hoped, would create a favourable atmosphere without awaiting the end of the war. He did not mention Syria or England.

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

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"PRIMULA"
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CONTRACT BRIDGE

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

A Silly Holdup

IT is scarcely necessary to say that a holdup play, properly conceived under appropriate circumstances, is an extremely valuable device. It does not follow, however, that this type of play can be employed willy-nilly, with the hope that the defender will make the precise "shift" that the declarer wants him to make. A good declarer is naturally perverse; he is apt to consult his own team's interests and shift to a suit not so well liked by the declarer. Note to-day's hand.

South dealer.
East-West vulnerable.

1007
K865
075
K103

54
Q107
Q82
A12

Q863
S
A1064
QJ6

A K J
A 2
K J 3
A 8 7 6

The bidding:
South West North East
2NT Pass 3NT Pass

South's two notrump was one of those horrible bids made by a player who likes to "play all the hands." One club, of course, was the correct opening bid.

West opened the heart queen and declarer held up the ace, thus proving that his play was no better than his bidding. West could now count that the ace was the only outstanding heart, but he saw that it would be pointless to continue with hearts. Rather than besiege an impregnable position, West shifted to the diamond deuce, and from that point on declarer was in trouble.

To-morrow's Hand

South dealer.
East-West vulnerable.
Match-point duplicate.

10943
QJ1043
K864

Q7
10643
A862
A93

KJ85
A J 8
076
Q107

How should East defend against South's three spade contract?

BROADCASTING FROM CHELSEA RUINS



Wynford Vaughan Thomas, with a BBC microphone at the bombed Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Old soldiers of past wars, one aged 101, were killed when the infirmary of the Royal Hospital was struck by bombs during a recent air raid on London. In this picture, an old pensioner and a nurse who helped in the rescue work are being interviewed for one of the series of programmes "Something Going on in Britain Now." The historic and beautiful home of the Chelsea Pensioners was founded by Charles II at, according to legend, the wish of Nell Gwynn, and the architect was Sir Christopher Wren.

CURE FOR THE SOUL OF A DICTATOR

IN the whole nineteen months of war, only one newspaper in the country—and that a local one with a small circulation—has ventured to print a suggestion which appeared with great frequency during the years 1914 to 1918, and even in this one case a storm of letters from indignant readers forced it to beat a hasty retreat.

The suggestion was that we should ban German music for the duration.

Now the fact that it is no longer possible to advance this idea without arousing hoots of derision from the average man is the sign of a tremendous advance not only in musical appreciation but in general intelligence. Though it sounds like midsummer madness it does happen to be quite true that in the last war enraged patriots had their Steinways and their Bluthners carted out on to the croquet lawn, where they were hacked to pieces with axes by puzzled under-gardeners. Pianos have not been so foolishly treated since the days when their legs were adorned with drawers by Victorian ladies, in the interests of modesty.

It also happens to be true that Beethoven and Bach were hissed at at national concerts, and that many lovely German lieder, in which words and music melted together in exquisite harmony, were hopelessly mutilated by the hasty insertion of English lyrics.

We realise to-day that such behaviour is a classic example of the ancient pastime of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. But that isn't the only reason why we can now listen without interruption to a programme of German music, even when the bombs made by the composer's de-

cendants are falling outside the concert-hall.

It's because we really do want to hear the music. We hunger and thirst for it. Music can answer every argument by showing that all arguments are futile. It is inconceivable that men who have been engaged in force controversy could listen to the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven, and really understand it, without finding themselves, when the last echoes died away, nearer to friendship and understanding.

By
Beverley
Nichols

I believe that music—real music—could cure almost anything. Even the soul of a dictator.

Not by a single raucous note can the Fuehrer mar a melody by Mozart. . . . it floats beyond his reach, sweet and stainless, and it is the property of all men, rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, for ever.

Time and again Hitler must writhe under the insults that music constantly offers him, for he is, in his way, a musical man.

We are told that he likes Chopin. What, then, must the famous Revolutionary etude say to him. . . . that flailing protest against a country's wrongs, that sweeps the keyboard with the breathless impetus of a charge of Polish cavalry? What answer can he find to the devotional music of Bach?

Mendelssohn, with all his sweetness, of course he can dismiss, for Mendelssohn was a Jew, and therefore, capable of making only ugly noises. But Schubert—how can he

bear the sound of his own tortured voice after a song of Schubert? And how, miracle of miracles, can he find such joy in the march, march, march of soldiers' boots when somewhere, round the corner, a street boy is whistling a waltz by Strauss?

Yes, indeed, music must often be agony to him. And it is a heartening sign that it is becoming an increasing joy to us. Not only to hear, but to make.

THE last time the pianoturner came to my house he said: "Surprising thing, the amount of work I get nowadays. Houses I haven't been to for years—they suddenly ring up and say they'd like me to come along and give the old piano the once-over. And when I get there I always see a lot of old songs and piano pieces that must have been in the attic for years taken out and scattered all over the place. Must be the black-out."

I like to think of all those "old songs and piano pieces" and speculate on what they are. I bet the exercises of one's boyhood tyrant, Stephen Heller, are among them. And the Chopin waltzes. And some Greig, in their pink bindings and—hope-comes-Beethoven. And of the songs, well it depends on your period and your taste. If you're not very young you'll be sure to have a copy of "Drake's Drum" and "The Floral Dance" and "Aloft" and all these old favourites which I call the "O Mine" series—"Friend o' Mine," "Mother o' Mine," "Shipmate's o' Mine" and all the rest of the "O Mine" family.

If you're younger and more ambitious there'll be many lovely songs of Ravel and Debussy to learn, and not merely to hum through. And if you're really quite old, there'll be bound volumes that contain hosts of memories. "Oh, Promise Me" and "The Willow" and "Take a Pair of Sparkling Eyes"—songs that ring up the curtains and twinkle drawing-rooms in a tranquil world with ladies and gentlemen sitting round in formal circles, listening to the family cantata who has "such expression."

Canton Exports To S'hai Show An Improvement

Quarantine restrictions against ships from Hongkong and Macao still continue owing to the prevalence of Cholera there, and the stray cases that have been detected here in some slum areas in Honan will make the authorities rigid in the observance of those restrictions. Stringent measures are taken here to prevent the spread of Cholera in the city. No new licences are given to restaurants to sell cold drinks, cold refreshments, ice-creams etc. Mobile medical units are going from house to house to inject those who may not have taken the Cholera vaccine. So far Cholera does not appear to have spread to other parts of the city. Very strict supervision of the hotels, restaurants and market places is maintained.

The tender for the construction of the new Provincial Hospital for Epidemic diseases is awarded to Messrs Lung Kong Building Company for Y\$9,500. The hospital will be located in Honan near the temporary Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

The new headquarters of the Kwangtung River Defence Force will be constructed on the river-front at Wansha. The construction is to begin this week. The Chinese Naval Club is being formed on the Tai Tak Road.

Trade with Shanghai

The statistics of trade between Canton and Shanghai during the eight months from September 1 1940 to April 30 1941 are now available. The total export trade of the city with Shanghai was about Y1,210,070 and the city imported from Shanghai goods worth Y1,116,621, thus showing an export excess of Y94,358. The important commodities exported from here were fresh fruits; pomegranates, goods, straw, bamboo, joss-paper, medicinal herbs, Chinese wine, mats, rugs and feathers. The commodities imported were, cotton-yarn, cotton piece goods, rubber shoes, soap, indigo, flour, peanuts, beans, bean-cake, medicinal herbs and other sundry articles.

In the Cotton Yarn market, the only two qualities that are now available are Japanese and Shanghai-made. Other foreign yarn available before the War is not imported. Of the two makes now available, the Japanese yarn is considered superior, and their "Sun" Brand Yarn is very popular. This is used for towels and cheap underwear. The Shanghai brands which are usually sold here are (1) "Peach" Brand, (2) "Colour Ball" Brand, and (3) "Double Horses" Brand, the first one being considered the best. The prices for the last week of May are:

Brand Price (20's)
"Sun" Brand Y.770
"Peach" Brand Y.765
Others are cheaper.

The prices of gasoline and kerosene show a slight decrease from the last week of May. The prices had risen in second half and early May. The present prices are about:

Quality Per Tin of 5 gallons
Gasoline Y.12.60
Kerosene Y.9.60

Oil Prices Lower

The price of coconut oil also shows a slight decrease, and the prices of the "Bird" brand from the Netherlands, East Indies and of the "Dragon" brand from Singapore are now about Y15.60 per tin. This shows, a drop of about Y3 since the beginning of April last. The demand for this oil is fast coming from the interior besides the increased demand locally. The fall in prices is due mainly to the higher value of Yen since April, and larger imports. Prices are likely to go up again.

The branch of the local Kwangtung Provincial Bank at Swatow will be opened this month, and Yang Kimpun is appointed as Manager of the branch. Another branch will be opened at Fatsan soon. Thus the local Provincial Bank will have three branches very soon—Shekdi, Swatow and Fatsan. Perhaps another branch may be opened at Kongmoon. As a part of Three Year's Plan for the reconstruction of the city, the Bank is asked by the local Provincial Government to advance loans to the needy landlords who want money to rebuild their houses, especially those houses on the main roads like the Han Min Road and other central roads. The loans are refundable monthly from rents.

Many Gambling Ralids

Several gamblers with all their paraphernalia were arrested in the Sun Man Chi Kai, Hung Tai, Soong Ka Hong and other suburbs of Honan Island, opposite Canton. This is the first arrest since the suppression of gambling in the city limits. However, gambling is flourishing in the Sha Ho market which is about two miles from the city, but outside the present city limits. A party of the Overseas Chinese from Thailand arrived here on May

20 and left for Swatow on May 23. After making a thorough survey of the city. The members sent greetings and promised support to Wang Ching-wei and the Nanking regime. The local Overseas Chinese Affairs Department announced that 11,400 Chinese went abroad during 1940, while 23,444 returned to the city. The figures for the month of May 1941 show that the Japanese nationals (civilians) in the city have increased by 494 in May over April. The figure for May is 14,324 while that for April was 13,830. Of these, there are 9,465 Japanese, 774 Koreans and 4,093 Formosans.

Time by the local Customs, Clock was advanced by one hour for the period of the summer.

The local Provincial Chairman, Chen Yao-cho, returned to Canton on May 24. He was away for about two weeks.

Mass marriage ceremony took place on May 25 in the hall of the Japan-returned Chinese Students Association at Man Ming Road. There were only six couples with the Mayor, Kwan Chung-hsi, officiated.

The present quotation of the Customs Gold Unit is C.G.U.100 equal to CN\$509.00.

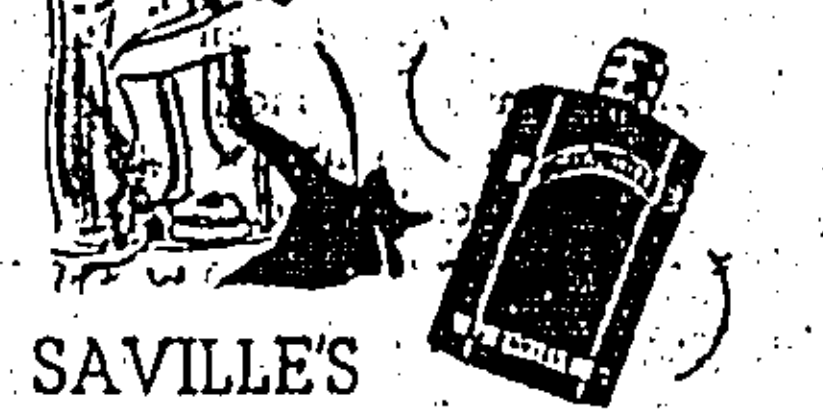
The Exchange quotations are:

Banks Selling Banks Buying
HK\$100 MY.160 MY.170
CN\$407 CN\$500
CN\$450 CN\$470

"HK\$" means Hongkong Dollar; "MY" Military Yen; "CN\$" Chinese national dollar "CN" former Canton Kwangtung Provincial Bank notes—Our Own Correspondent.



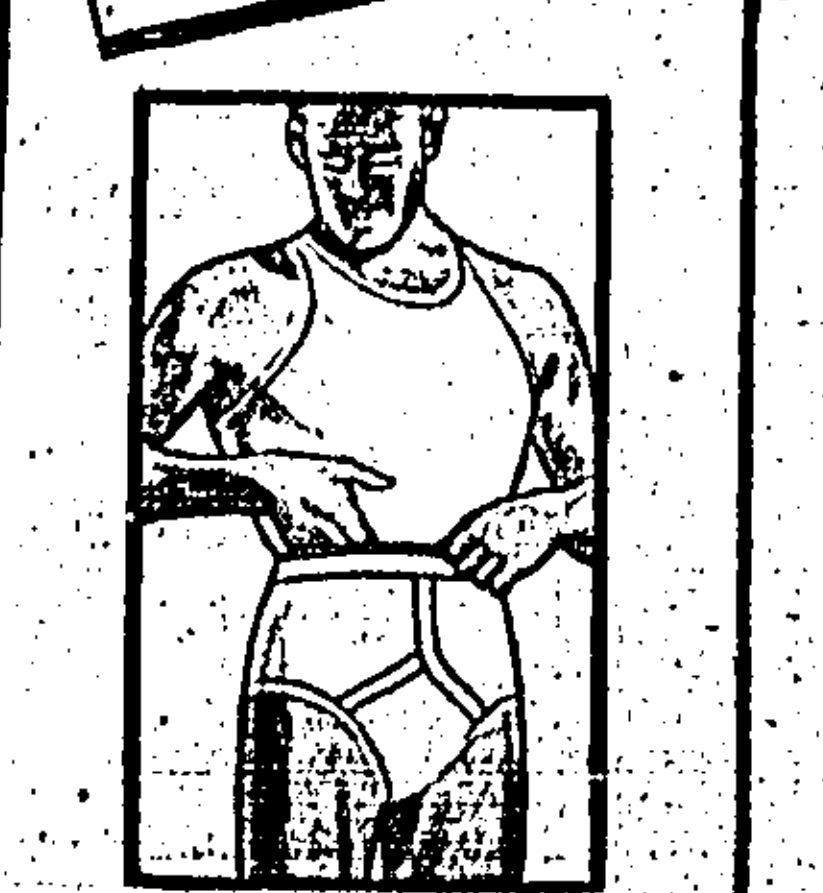
A touch of "Mischiefs" adds an air of charm to your outfit. Whether you're dressed for work or stepping out. This is a sophisticated fragrance has a most unusual attraction and it always keeps its first intriguing freshness—of fur, furs, flocks, undies or hankies.



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Mischiefs

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SINCERE'S

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

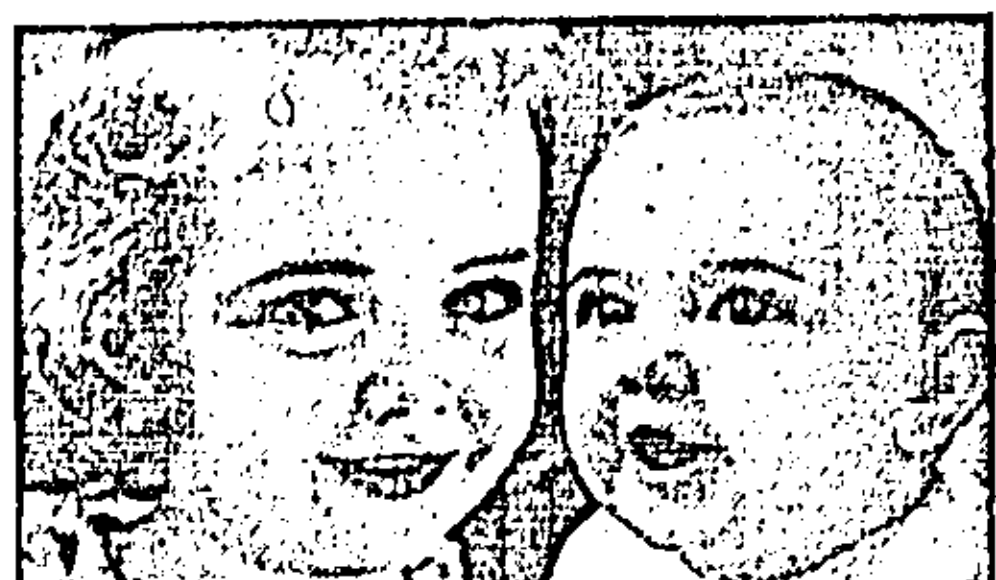
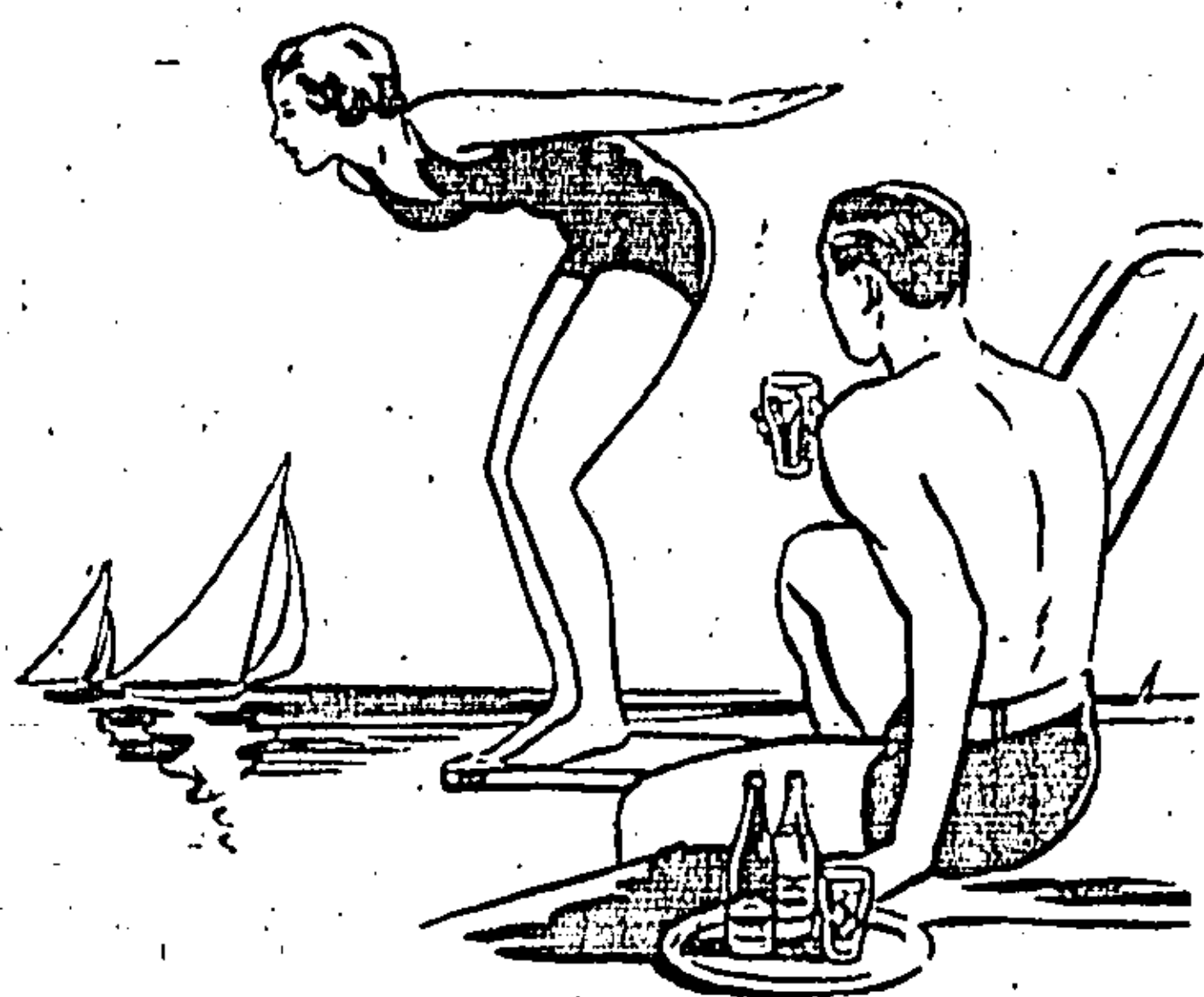
- 1—Name of skill
- 2—Sharp answer
- 3—Blind
- 4—Degraded brute
- 5—Doubt
- 6—Noise
- 7—Litter
- 8—Alkaline spring
- 9—Nervous twitching
- 10—Teach
- 11—Piece out
- 12—Measure
- 13—Butterfly syllable
- 14—Once more
- 15—Blood vessels
- 16—Living wire lines
- 17—Lit light
- 18—Provide with food
- 19—Lubricant
- 20—Turkish parade
- 21—Vegetable
- 22—Line opposed
- 23—French soldiers
- 24—Arranged in rows
- 25—Turkmenians
- 26—Petals
- 27—Eels of lake

DOWN

- 1—Call out
- 2—Indicate agreement
- 3—Title philosophy
- 4—Frenzy
- 5—Blinding room only
- 6—Unit
- 7—Animals
- 8—Tavern
- 9—Russian blockade
- 10—Captured again
- 11—American w
- 12—Russian rulers
- 13—Up to time when
- 14—Moccasins
- 15—Herd
- 16—Herd
- 17—At no time
- 18—After war
- 19—Russian community
- 20—Herd
- 21—Herd
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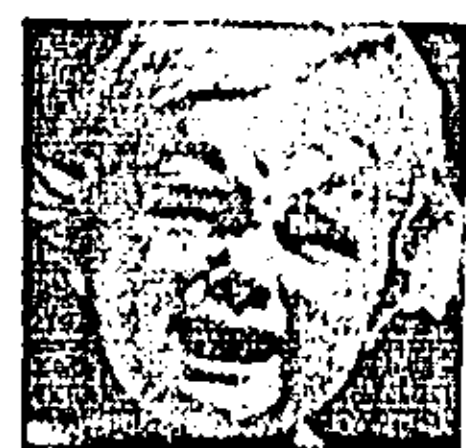
Count the
"TELEGRAPHS"
everywhere

Keen Enjoyment SPARKLE • ZEST • TANG ARE FOUND IN WATSON'S MINERAL WATERS



"We're lucky—our mother gives us Castoria—the laxative made especially for us children."

MISTAKES SOME MOTHERS MAKE THAT SHOULDN'T BE REPEATED!



Many mothers, with the best of loving intentions, force on their children the same laxative they themselves use. They are not aware that forcing a child to take a medicine can upset his whole nervous system. And that harsh "adult" laxatives, even in small doses, can be much too irritating for a child's tender system. A child needs a special laxative—one he will take willingly and that's safe and mild.

The SAFE laxative for children

It's a comfort for mothers to know there is a safe laxative, Castoria, made especially and only for children.

It contains no harsh "adult" drugs. Castoria is mild and gentle, you couldn't ask for a safer, more effective laxative. Children love Castoria's wonderful taste. It's one laxative you never have to force a child to take. Always use Castoria for your children, from babyhood to 11 years. Give it at the first sign of a cold, an upset stomach or constipation. Get a bottle today.



Where there are children, Castoria is needed. Economical. 12 doses or more in each bottle.

CASTORIA
The SAFE laxative for children

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The
Hongkong Telegraph.

Wednesday, June 11, 1941.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 26016

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REPATRIATION

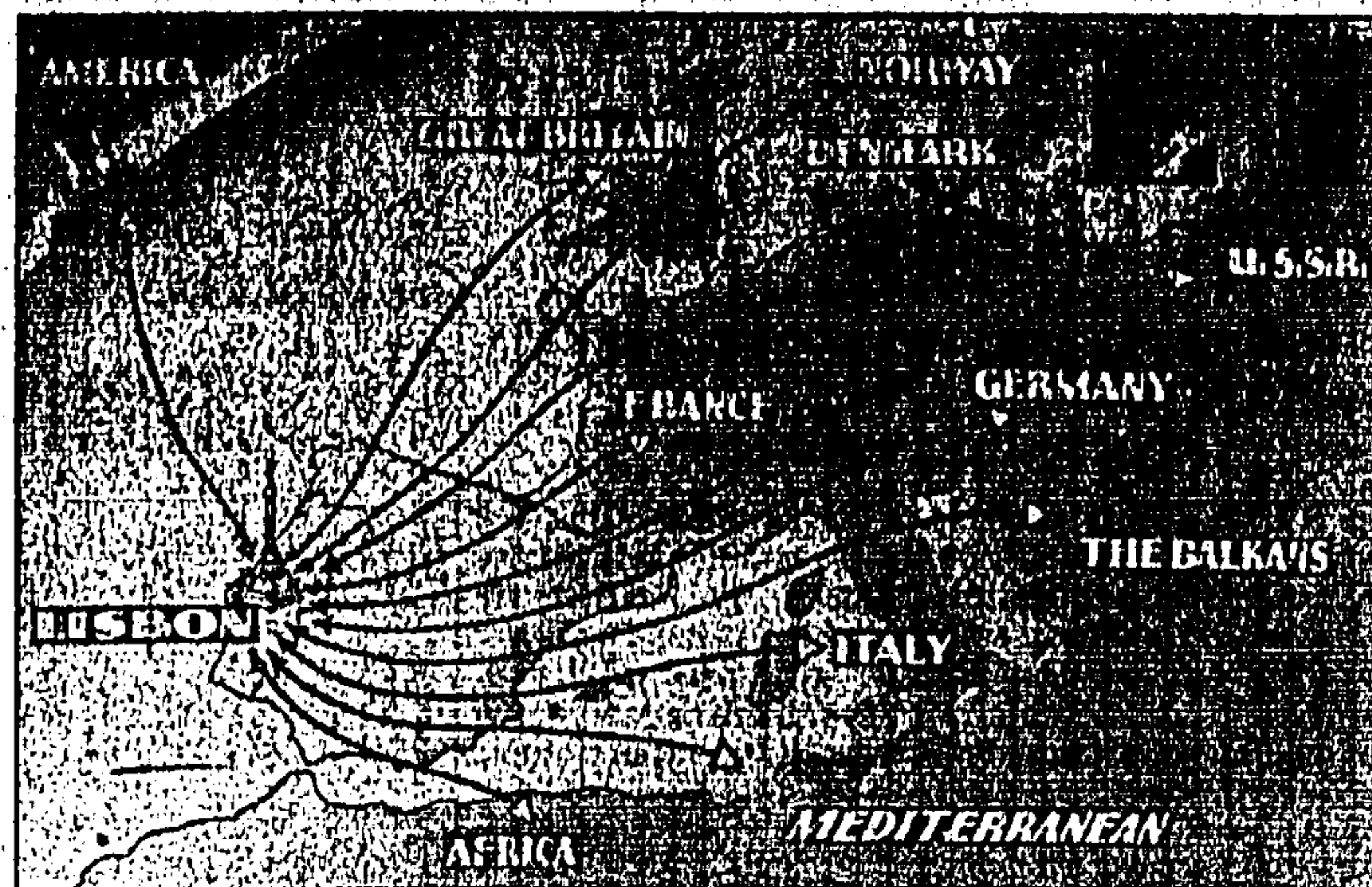
GOVERNMENT is still making efforts to reduce the Colony's dangerously excess population, although the difficulties are so numerous as to render the task apparently hopeless. Political conditions in the neighbouring countries are such that ridding Hongkong of its unemployed and unemployable "guests" is no longer a question merely of "sending them away." The truth is, there is nowhere they can be sent.

Hongkong's population congestion presents a variety of problems; so many thousands are a virtual charge on the Colony, and in consequence are drastically affecting its economic equilibrium; overcrowding, serious enough before the China hostilities, and trebly so now, contributes towards the creation and spread of disease, thereby gravely imperilling the health of the community; from a defence point of view these indigents present potential handicaps to successful operations, whether military or economic. Nothing, in fact, is more calculated to hinder the successful defence of the Colony in the event of a crisis than this vast army of dependents.

Government has revealed more than once that it is ceaselessly striving to find the solution to the problem. The latest move, and one which at face value appears to hold out brightest prospects of reasonable results, is the creation of a camp at Green Island in Macao waters, from where persons wishing to return to their ancestral homes, can be repatriated. That the scheme could ever reach the stage of practicability is due essentially to the hearty co-operation of the Macao authorities. The camp is to be capable of holding 2,000 people, the eventual aim being, of course, a constant stream of people returning to their homes from Hongkong via the camp.

The Hongkong Government is meeting the cost of constructing the camp and its management is entrusted to the Red Swastika Society. Free passage will be offered from Hongkong and the New Territories, and returning evacuees who need assistance will be provided with travelling expenses both from Hongkong to Macao, and thence to their homes, by the Hongkong Government.

Every encouragement, both official and unofficial should be



YESTERDAY morning I received by post from London a large registered envelope. Across the flap, which had been slit by more than one censor on the way, was gummed, alongside the familiar "Opened by Examiner 1234," another label with the more sinister legend: "Direccion General de Seguridad, Madrid."

The envelope contained a new cheque-book from my bank in London. I had wondered why it was so long in coming, and now I wondered more why it had gone through Madrid on its way to Lisbon, though a somewhat erratic, but on the whole effective direct air mail does exist between England and Portugal. The mystery was solved when I looked at the address on the envelope: "Lisbon, Spain."

How many British business firms, I wonder, or at least their clerks and secretaries, still confuse the capitals of Spain and Portugal? How many British schoolboys know which is which, and how many English men-in-the-street know where to find Lisbon on the map of Europe?

MY bank's mistake is an odd reminder of the days, not far distant, when Portugal, this small, remote country tucked away in a corner of Europe and seldom mentioned in British newspapers since it ceased to be the scene of monthly revolutions, meant nothing but an evil memory of geography lessons to the ordinary Britisher.

Yet Portugal is not only "our oldest ally," as the after-dinner speakers on Iberian affairs love to remind us, but country with eight centuries of chequered but on the whole proud history behind it; a nation of seafarers like ourselves; the centre of a big colonial empire, 25 times the size of the mother country, and the centre also of a network of cultural tradition and affinity spread widely in South America. The Portuguese are Latins if you like, speaking a language which I find more like the peasant dialect of Northern Italy than Spanish.

But they are Atlantic, not Mediterranean Latins; they inherit their seafaring tradition largely from the Genoese, the Phoenicians and the forgotten wanderers from whom the mys-

given to this scheme. If, as it seems the authorities desire, it is to be a voluntary exodus, coaxing will be necessary; this can be best provided by Chinese community leaders, the Chinese press, and enterprising forms of propaganda. Experience has shown that the Chinese evacuees are loth to leave what to them is the attractive haven of Hongkong; but the needs of the Colony are vital and urgent; therefore nothing should be left undone which will assist in making the Green Island scheme a complete success.

STRANGEST CAPITAL IN THE WORLD

terious Basques, who resemble them, also spring. There is a strong negro and colonial strain among them, and they have been likened to the Irish by a shrewd observer.

★
ALTOGETHER an enterprising, remarkable people, looking westwards and southwards across the ocean for inspiration more than they have ever looked to Spain.

Now, after a twilight period of economic reconstruction at home and comparative eclipse abroad, the Portuguese suddenly find themselves in the European limelight once more.

With most of the Continent of Europe under German domination, Portugal to-day forms not only one of the last refuges of peace but Europe's stepping-stone to America, her only remaining open channel for the receipt of supplies from the New World, and one of the few connecting links left between European countries which, though not themselves at war, are surrounded or menaced by warring States.

At one stroke what was a quiet backwater in Europe finds itself turned into a main line of communications. Lisbon (once described as the key to the Mediterranean, thought it lies on the Atlantic coast) has become the trade capital of free Western Europe. Its population has been greatly increased by refugees, extra officials, business men and less desirable visitors from every country which now looks to Portugal for an outlet to the world beyond.

★
PORTUGAL is the one remaining lung through which half a dozen countries breathe. Without the flow of supplies through Lisbon and Oporto they would be stifled with the Axis Powers by the slowly growing pressure of the British blockade.

This new-found importance and activity give Lisbon and other centres of commerce in this country an air of busy prosperity very pleasant after the war-time atmosphere of most other European towns.

In Lisbon life is gay, more abundant, keyed up to a faster pace than it ever knew in peacetime. The newcomer finds a community at peace and, at first sight at any rate, enjoying plenty too. Peace and plenty is not quite a true description of Portuguese conditions, for the country as a whole is still poor and life for the peasants and low-paid workers is still hard.

But at least they do not live in the shadow of death like many of their fellow-men, and a real wave of prosperity has descended on a good part of the community. Hotels are always crowded now, and charge accordingly; restaurants, show places generally and all who supply the needs of foreigners have not done so well for years.

A new cosmopolitan life, not bent on gaiety as in the pleasure centres of pre-war Europe, but producing a sort of brilliance by its movement and variety none

S B O N

LISBON, Portugal's capital, to-day finds itself through the fortunes of war the one remaining lung through which half a dozen countries of Europe can still breathe. The News Chronicle's Special Correspondent there, DAVID SCOTT, tells the story of present-day life in this suddenly all-important city, and of the vital political background to the scene.

the less, has galvanised what was normally a sleepy, easy-going country into a busy centre of international traffic, negotiation and (not least) intrigue.

Behind this facade of apparent carelessness the serious business of the Portuguese State is conducted silently, governed always by that striving to preserve neutrality which seems almost more difficult than the straightforward arts of war.

Leading an almost monastic life between his bachelor household and his office in the white Parliament building on the hill, taking counsel only with a chosen few and hardly known, except by name, to his own countrymen, a solitary man with the mind and heart of a theological student, rather than a politician schemes and strives, day in, day out, for the double purpose of keeping his country solvent and keeping it out of war.

His task, though less immediately momentous than that of a Churchill or a Roosevelt, is perhaps as delicate and as unenviable as that of any statesman in the world to-day. Holding untrammelled personal power in a country poised on a knife-edge between contending forces, he has to steer his ship of State through a channel in which one false move may spell disaster.

★
NEUTRAL though allied to one belligerent, influence and the unique position of this country may have their value as mediating agencies. Until then the Portuguese can only hope to live in peace, even though they live dangerously. They have at least the satisfaction of playing a new and useful part in the life of a distracted Europe and playing it with good humour and good will.

On land she sees a new conqueror knocking almost at her gates, ready at any moment to

burst the tenuous boundaries that confine him now. But her life and that of her Empire depend on her sea communications, and to keep these open she must needs rely on the forces of the other side. Yet these same forces, in their struggle for victory, cannot avoid grievous damage to the Portuguese economy.

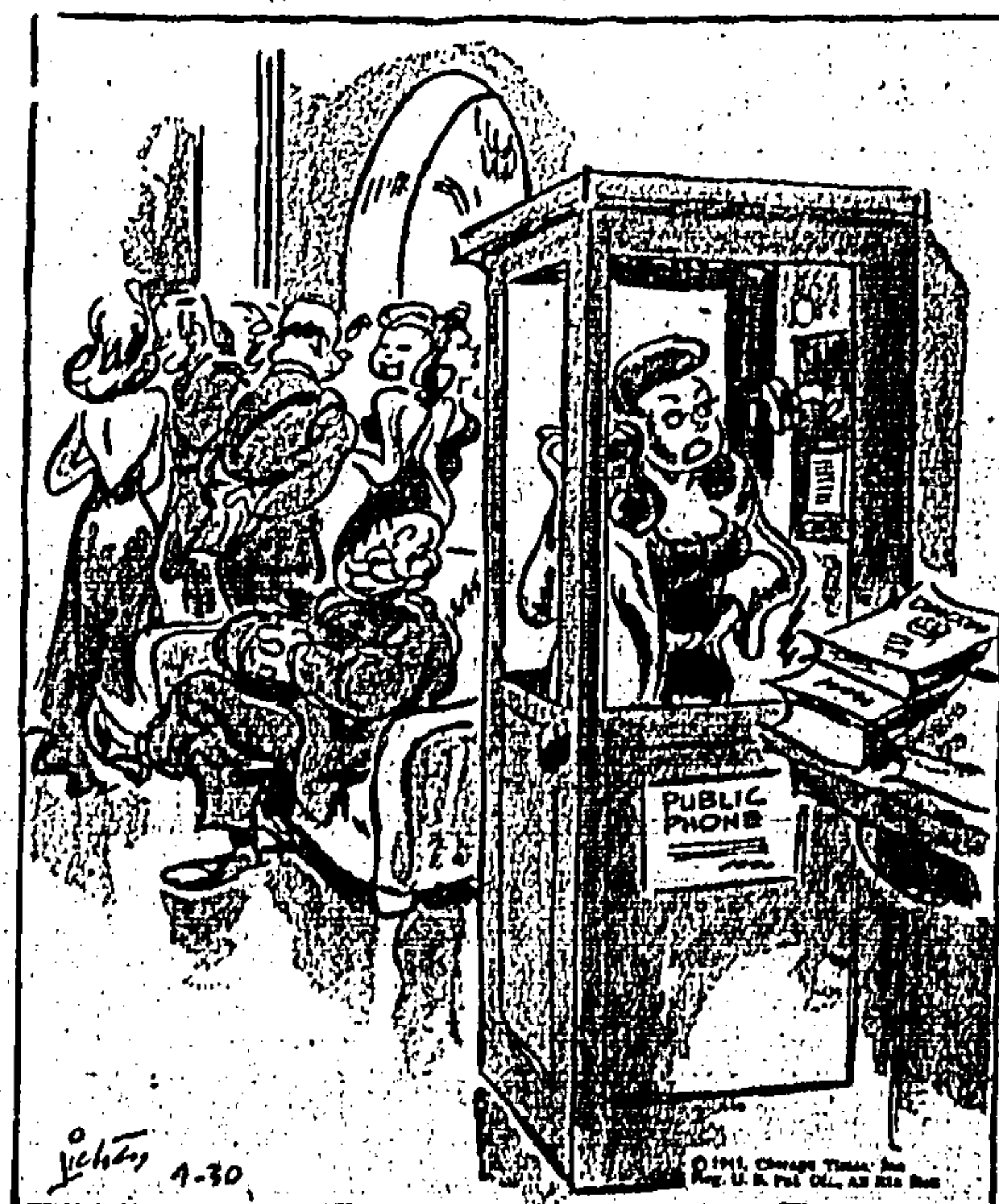
The British blockade hits Portuguese importers, manufacturers and shippers hard. We may be sure enough that our battle, which is the battle of democracy, is also the battle of all free men against aggressions; but it is less easy to preach that doctrine in a country whose leaders have thrown parliamentary democracy on the scrapheap.

Whatever may be the rival claims of democracy through the ballot-box and constitutional dictatorship as ideals of government, Portugal finds herself bound by her geographical position and her military weakness to tread the narrow path that lies between.

★
AT the moment she seems to be balanced fairly securely on her neutral tight-rope, with the contending influences of the Axis and the English-speaking nations equally matched on either side. Neither belligerent is yet ready to upset this balance with a clear prospect of success; a move by either would bring the other into the field. Meanwhile, such influence as Portugal can exercise in this war of empires is used to prevent conflict from spreading westwards.

A time may come when that influence and the unique position of this country may have their value as mediating agencies. Until then the Portuguese can only hope to live in peace, even though they live dangerously. They have at least the satisfaction of playing a new and useful part in the life of a distracted Europe and playing it with good humour and good will.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I ain't getting nowhere, Chief—the only secret I can get out of him is a plan he has to outmanoeuvre his wife!"

MR. CHURCHILL EXPLAINS CRETE WITHDRAWAL

BRITAIN BUILDING HUGE AIR FORCE IN RESOLVE TO HOLD MIDDLE EAST

LONDON, June 10 (Reuter).—Mr. Winston Churchill began his reply to the debate in the House of Commons in an easy confident tone. The Prime Minister declared that nobody could possibly complain of the tone, temper and matter of the debate.

The kind of criticism we had to-day—some was very searching—was the kind that the Government not only accepted but welcomed. However, the way in which the debate came about was calculated to give a feeling of challenge to the security of the administration.

From the viewpoint of advantage to the country, that raised serious considerations. There were all kinds of paragraphs and reports in the newspapers that there was grave uneasiness and demanding a "full accounting."

Therefore, one was bound to take a serious view because of the interests confided to our care. It would be a mistake if the House got into the habit of calling for explanations on varying episodes in this dangerous and widespread struggle and asked for an account to be given when any action was lost or any part of the front was beaten in.

In the first place, no full explanation could possibly be given without revealing valuable information to the enemy, not only about a particular operation which was ended but about the general position and also on the processes of thought which were followed by our war direction and High Command.

There was always a danger that a Minister might, in seeking to vindicate the course we had pursued, inadvertently say something which might supply the enemy with some essential and perhaps seemingly innocent-looking fact about which the enemy was in doubt and thus enable the enemy to construct a comprehensive and accurate picture of the way in which we were looking at things.

Dictators' Advantage
Dictators' Governments were not under any similar pressure to explain or excuse any ill success that might befall them.

"Unlike these pretentious, formidable potentates, I am only a servant of the Crown with considerable responsibility upon me," continued Mr. Churchill. The House would not wish any servant whom they have entrusted with such duties to be at a disadvantage to our antagonists.

"I have not heard that Hitler had to attend the Reichstag and tell them why he sent the Bismarck on her disastrous cruise when, by waiting a few weeks and choosing his opportunity when perhaps our capital ships were dispersed on convoy duty, she might have gone out, accompanied by the Tirpitz, another 45,000-ton ship, and offered us battle."

"Neither have I heard any convincing statement by Mussolini why a greater part of his African Empire has been conquered and over 200,000 of his soldiers are prisoners in our hands."

"I should feel under a needless disadvantage if I were obliged in a public debate to give an account of our operations irrespective of whether the time was suitable or not. It would, for instance, have been a nuisance if Parliament had demanded a debate on the loss of the Hood before we had been in a position to explain the manner in which we had taken the ship and the destruction of the Bismarck."

Choosing The Occasion
"I always take very great pains to serve the House and always to associate the House with events. It would be better if I were permitted, on behalf of the Government, to choose the occasion for making a statement about the war, which I am most anxious to do (Cheers)."

"Another general reason why I should have deprecated a debate on the fighting in Crete is that it is only one part of a very important and complicated campaign which is being fought in the Middle East and can only be reviewed as one part."

"To select one particular sector of our widely extended front for debate is a particularly top-sided and misleading method of examining the conduct of the war. The vast scene can only be seen as a whole and ought not to be debated piecemeal, especially at a time when the operations, which are all related to one another, are wholly incomplete."

Factor of Time
"Into the general survey of the war come all sorts of considerations about gain and loss of time, and its effect upon the future as well as the entire distribution of our available resources to meet the many calls upon them."

"For instance, Sir John Wardlaw Milne asked why it was, when we had Crete in our possession for more than six months, that we did not construct numerous airfields and place them in the highest state of efficiency. He reminded us how very efficiently the Germans would have done such work if Crete had fallen into their hands."

"Everyone will admit that it would have been a mistake to make a great number of airfields in Crete unless we could find the anti-aircraft guns, both of high and low ceiling, and aircraft to defend those airfields, for that would simply have facilitated the descent of the enemy's air-borne troops upon the island."

"To answer the question why not enough guns were provided for the services in Crete, one would have to consider whether we could spare them for that purpose."

Battle of Atlantic
"That leads us to a wider sphere. All this time, the Battle of the Atlantic has been going on and the very great number of guns which might usefully have been deployed in Crete, have been and are being mounted on merchant vessels to beat off the attacks of U-boat and Heinkel aircraft whose depredations have lessened thereby."

"Again we must consider whether our airfields at home and our air factories or ports and cities which are under heavy, dangerous attacks should have been further defended or armed with guns in the last six months for the sake of the war in the Middle East beyond what we have done."

"Further, everything we send to the Middle East is out of action the best part of three months as it has to go round the Cape."

Great Risks Run
Mr. Churchill continued: "We have run very great risks and have faced very serious maulings in this island in order to sustain the war in the Mediterranean, and nobody can be judge of whether we should have run more risks or exposed ourselves to heavier punishment at home for the sake of fortifying and multiplying the Crete airfields without having a full and intimate knowledge of all our resources and making a complete survey of the various claims upon them."

"We did, however, from the moment the Greek Government invited us into Crete, take steps to defend the anchorage of Suda Bay as an important naval base, to develop the aerodrome nearby and provide a base and drone with the largest quantity of high and low ceiling guns which we thought it fit to divert from other strategic points in the Mediterranean."

Too Many Near Bases
"We provided, in fact, a deterrent to enemy attack sufficiently to require a major effort on his part. But there are many islands and strategic points in the sea, and to attempt to base everywhere is to make sure of being strong nowhere. Therefore, if the House were able to go in detail into these matters, they might feel that a reasonable and right disposition of our forces was made, but without going into facts and figures, which nobody would wish me to do, it is quite impossible for the House or even for the newspapers to arrive at a justly proportioned and level judgment on this affair."

A.A. Guns
"But a man must be a perfect fool who thinks that we have large quantities of A.A. guns and aircraft lying about unused at the present time. As far as A.A. guns are concerned, large and expanding as is our present production, every single gun is in action at some necessary point or other, and all future production for many months ahead is eagerly committed to rival claimants with very often massive cases behind each one."

"In March, 1937, I mentioned to the House that the Germans had already 1,500 mobile A.A. guns which could be formed into batteries in addition to the whole of their static production of anti-aircraft defence. Since then, they have been making them at a great rate and they have also conquered more than all they want from the many countries they have overthrown. So our position is very different indeed from theirs."

Horre-Belisha's Remarks
"To-day, Mr. Horre-Belisha made a very cogent, moderate, well-informed and thoughtful contribution to the debate, but he used a very different mood and tone in the speech which he recently delivered in the country. That makes it necessary for me to say that the state in which our army was left when Mr. Horre-Belisha had ended his tenure of the War Office during the greater part of which he was also responsible for production and supply, was lamentable. It was short of every essential supply, but most particularly of special classes of modern weapons, anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns and tanks themselves, which have proved a vital necessity of modern war and which he is now prepared to suggest we are so paralysed and out-dated as not to be able to comprehend."

Intervention
(Here Mr. Horre-Belisha intervened to point out that in Belgium we lost the finest lot of equipment that ever left British shores. He asked the Premier to recall that up till very recently before the war, the Parliament and country were opposed to the creation of a Continental Army, which nevertheless he tried to create.)

Mr. Churchill proceeded: "I am dealing not with the particular equipment of the troops who went to France, who naturally drained the rest of our resources, but the equipment of our army at that time and at the outbreak of the war; it was of the most meagre and deficient character and these deficiencies made themselves most marked and still make themselves most marked in the very type of weapons for which there is the greatest possible demand."

Not Throwing Blame
"I am not throwing all blame for this upon Mr. Horre-Belisha, but he has great responsibility in this matter, and when he speaks in this way it is only fair to point out that he is one of the last people who is entitled to take that line."

The Labour Member, Mr. Granville, interposed: "No recrimination."

Mr. Churchill continued: "Extremely violent and hostile speeches have been spread about, doing much harm and about which I have received information from different countries and capitals, showing the uncertainty and disturbance which has caused thereby."

"The output of anti-aircraft guns is at last rapidly expanding, but the fact remains that our outfit is in-

comparably inferior in numbers to those possessed by the Germans, and a very great claim has to be weighed against every other claim."

Air Strength
"Another general question which may fairly be asked is why have we not much stronger and much larger air forces in the Middle East. I can only say that from the moment the Battle of Britain was decided in our favour in September and October last year by the victories of our fighters, we have been ceaselessly sending aircraft as fast as possible to the Middle East by every route and every method."

"During the present year, as our strength in the air has grown, we have not been hampered as we were in the case of the anti-aircraft guns by the lack of aircraft. The problem has been to send them to the eastern theatre of war."

Enemy Advantage
"Anyone can see how great the German advantages and how easy it is for the Germans to move their air force from one side of Europe to another. They can fly along a line of permanent airfields. Wherever they alight and refuel, there are permanent airfields in the highest state of efficiency and as for services and personnel and all stores, without which squadrons are quite useless, these can go by the Grand Continental express along the main European lines."

"One has only to compare this process with sending aircraft, packed in crates, then put on ships and sent on great ocean spaces until they reach the Cape of Good Hope, then taken to Egypt to be set up again, turned up and put in the air when they arrive."

"Thus the Germans can do in days what it takes us weeks or even months to do. This reflection has no bearing upon possible German movements back from east to west which could be executed very secretly if they resolve upon assault on this country."

Transfer Difficulties
"We have done, are doing and will do our utmost to build up the largest possible air force in the Middle East. It is not a matter of aircraft, but solely transportation—not in the sense of shipping tonnage but as to the time it takes to transfer under the conditions of the present war."

"As to the disposition of our air force in the Middle East, it is primarily a matter for the Commanders-in-Chief in the Middle East, though the Government have full responsibility for whatever is done."

"Co-ordination between the services is carried to a very high pitch. The Chief Air Officer lives in the same house in Cairo as the Commander-in-Chief. The Naval Commander-in-Chief has to be at sea very often. He has to be at Alexandria, but the very closest association exists between these two branches."

Full Co-Ordination
"The idea that any one of these problems would be studied by any one of these Commanders without the closest association with the other two is quite illusory."

Here someone queried "Who has the final say?"

Mr. Churchill declared "It isn't so much a final say. No disagreement that I know has arisen."

"Obviously the Army is the main factor in the business, and the Fleet is preserving the security of the Army on the seas, and preserving the command of the seas, and the Air Force is assisting the Army and Fleet in all their functions."

"But in the event of any differences, they can be settled in a few hours by reference here. These Commanders have to settle it among themselves, though we share full responsibility for whatever is done. Apart from the effort we have made in Greece, the situation is very costly in aircraft, the situation in Iraq and Palestine, and potentially in Syria, as well as the winding-up of the Abyssinian story, have all made very heavy demands upon our aircraft, and the situation in the Western Desert had also to be considered."

Theatre of War
"Before any rational judgment could be formed on the disposition of our air force and the consequent failure to supply adequate air force to Crete, it would be necessary, as in the case of anti-aircraft guns, to know not only what are our whole resources, but also what is the situation in these theatres which are all intimately inter-related."

"It is no use trying to judge these matters without full knowledge. Full knowledge cannot be made public."

"I come to the next stage of my argument. I have shown the foundations upon which we started, and I now go a step forward."

Balkan War
"In March we decided to go to the aid of Greece in accordance with our Treaty obligations. This, of course, exposed us to the danger of being attacked in the western desert, and also to defeat by overwhelming numbers in Greece unless Yugoslavia played her part or unless the Greek army could be extricated to hold some narrower line."

"If Greece was over-run by the enemy, it seemed probable that Crete would be the next object of attack. The enemy, with his vast local superiority in air power, was able to drive our aircraft from the airfields in Greece and, adding this to his enormously superior anti-aircraft batteries, he was able to make those airfields rapidly available for his own use."

Influence of Weather

"Moreover as the season was advancing, many more airfields became available to him as the weather improved and dried them up. It was evident, therefore, that an attack on Crete, if it were made, would be primarily an air-borne attack, for which again a vastly superior hostile air force would be available."

"The question arose whether we should try to defend Crete or yield it without a fight. Nobody who bears responsibility for the decision to defend Crete was ignorant of the fact that conditions permitted only the most meagre British air support to be provided for our troops in the island or the Fleet operating round the island. It was not a fact that dawned upon the military and other authorities after the decision had been taken. It was the foundation of a difficult and harsh choice whether Crete should be defended without effective air support or whether the Germans should be permitted to occupy it without opposition."

Terrible Alternatives
"Some say that we should never fight without superior or at least ample air support and ask when this lesson will be learned."

"But suppose you cannot have it? The questions to be settled are not always between what is good and bad. Very often, it is a choice between two very terrible alternatives. If you cannot have this essential and desirable air support, must you yield important key-points, one after another?"

"Others have told me: 'You should defend no place that you cannot be sure that you can hold.' Then one must ask: 'Can one ever be sure how a battle will develop before it is even fought?'"

"If the principle of not defending any place you cannot be sure of holding were adopted, would not the enemy be able to make an unlimited number of valuable conquests without any fighting at all? Where would you make a stand and engage them with resolution?"

Making Nazis Pay
"The further question arises: 'What would happen if you allowed the enemy to advance and over-run, precious and valuable strategic points?' Suppose we had never gone to Greece, attempted to defend Crete. Where would the Germans be now?"

"Suppose we simply resign territory and strategic islands without a fight. Might they not at this early stage of the campaign in 1941 already be masters of Syria and Iraq and preparing themselves for an advance into Persia?"

"The Germans in this war have gained many victories. They have easily over-run great countries and beaten down strong Powers with little resistance. It is not only a question of time gained by fighting strongly, even at a disadvantage, for important points, but there is also the vitally important principle of stubborn resistance to the will of the enemy."

Fatal Doctrine
"These are some arguments that deserve to be considered before you can adopt the rule that you have a certainty of winning at any point and that if you have not got it before-hand, you must clear out. The whole history of war shows that fatal absurdity of such a doctrine."

"It has been repeatedly proved that fierce and stubborn resistance even against heavy odds and under exceptional conditions of local disadvantage is an essential element in victory."

"The decision to fight for Crete was taken with the full knowledge that air support would be at a minimum, as anyone can see—apart from the question whether you have adequate supplies or not—who measures the distance from our airfields in Egypt and compares them with the distances from enemy airfields in Greece, and who acquaints himself with the radius of dive-bombers and aircraft."

Takes Full Responsibility
"I take the fullest personal responsibility for the decision, but the Chiefs of Staff, the Defence Committee, and General Wavell all not only thought that Crete ought to be defended in the circumstances which were fully before them but

that in spite of lack of air support, we had a good chance of winning the battle."

"Nobody had any illusions about the scale of the enemy air-borne attack. We knew that it would be gigantic and intense. Reconnaissance over Greek aerodromes showed the enormous mass of aircraft which were gathering there—many hundreds—and it turned out that the enemy was prepared to pay an almost unlimited price for this conquest and his resources, which concentrated upon any particular point, often be overwhelming at that point."

Unofficial Broadcasts

Referring to statements which had been ascribed to a spokesman of the War Office and Air Ministry, the Prime Minister declared that the officers who give these broadcasts are not acquainted with the control of affairs and with what is decided or thought or felt in the Chiefs of Staff Committee or the Defence Committee. "I would very much have liked to stop them and in some cases I have reduced them in number."

POLICE RESERVE Orders Issued For Current Week

Police Reserve orders by Mr. O. Egner, Deputy Commissioner of Police (Reserve):
The following Police Reservists will parade for duty in connection with the King's Birthday Parade on Thursday, June 12:
31 members of the Chinese Company to parade at No. 2 Police Station at 06.30 hours and draw revolvers. Dress—Khaki Uniform.
9 members of the Indian Company to parade at No. 2 Police Station at 06.30 hours and draw revolvers. Dress—Khaki Uniform.
9 members of the Emergency Unit Reserve to parade at No. 2 Police Station at 06.30 hours and draw revolvers. Dress—Khaki Uniform.
8 members of the Flying Squad will report with their machines to Traffic Inspector, Central Police Station at 07.00 hours. Dress—Khaki Uniform.
Strength—Constable R172 Chel Chiew-seng has been permitted to resign from the Chinese Company, as from June 4, 1941.
Constable R1372 Lau Jek-nin has been struck off the strength of the Chinese Company, as from June 3, 1941.
Driver Inspector (R) T. W. Tuk-on has returned from leave, and resumes duty as O. I. C. "B" Company as from date.
Inspection Parade—All ranks of "A" Company will parade at Murray Parade Ground for a general inspection of equipment etc. by the Company Commander on Wednesday, June 11, at 17.15 hours sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.
The Equipment Officer will make it a point of being present.
Training Course—Part I—Those detailed will attend Murray Parade Ground for instruction in Part I of Training Course on Wednesday, June 11, at 17.15 hours sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.
Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Indian Company
Training Course—Part I—Those detailed will attend Murray Parade Ground for instruction in Part I of Training Course on Wednesday, June 11, at 17.15 hours sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.
Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Emergency Unit Reserve
Strength—Constable R433 F. A. Gutterres is invalided from the Hongkong Police Reserve as from June 4, 1941.
Constable D330 R. Phillips is dismissed from the Hongkong Police Reserve, as from May 31, 1941.

Commissioner—Acting Inspector (R) M. A. Sousa is recommended by the Commissioner of Police for real and alertness in handling the case of Ex. Constable R250 R. Phillips who was convicted by the First Magistrate for obtaining money by false pretences.

Pilot Drill—Those detailed will attend Kennedy Road on Friday, June 12, for Pilot Drill under Acting Inspector (R) M. A. de Souza. Those detailed will attend Kennedy Road on Friday, June 12, for Pilot Drill under Acting Inspector (R) M. A. de Souza. Those detailed will attend Kennedy Road on Friday, June 12, for Pilot Drill under Acting Inspector (R) M. A. de Souza. Those detailed will attend Kennedy Road on Friday, June 12, for Pilot Drill under Acting Inspector (R) M. A. de Souza.

Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

W. R. Chester-Woods, Adjutant, Police Reserve.

Lovely to look at—



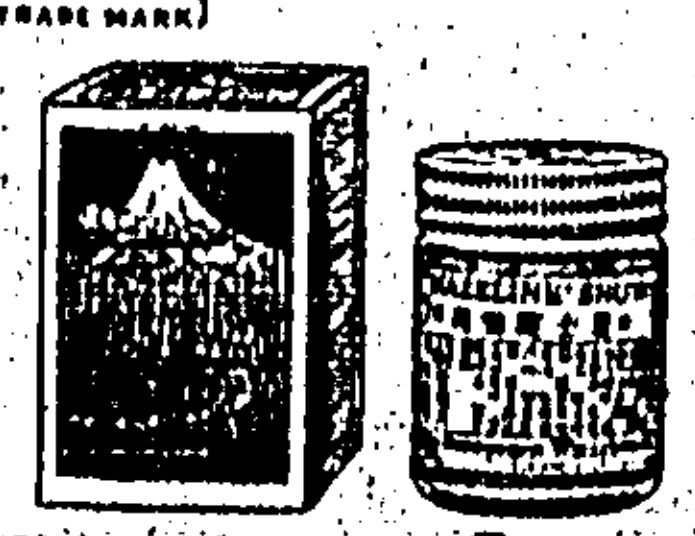
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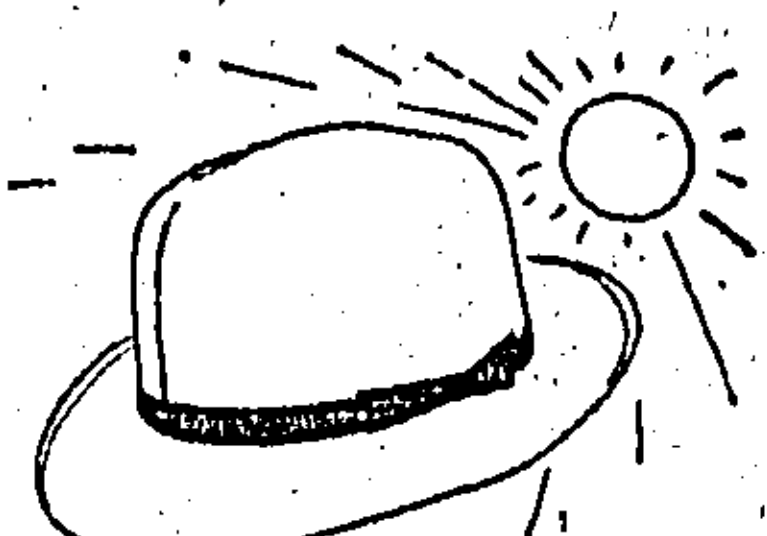
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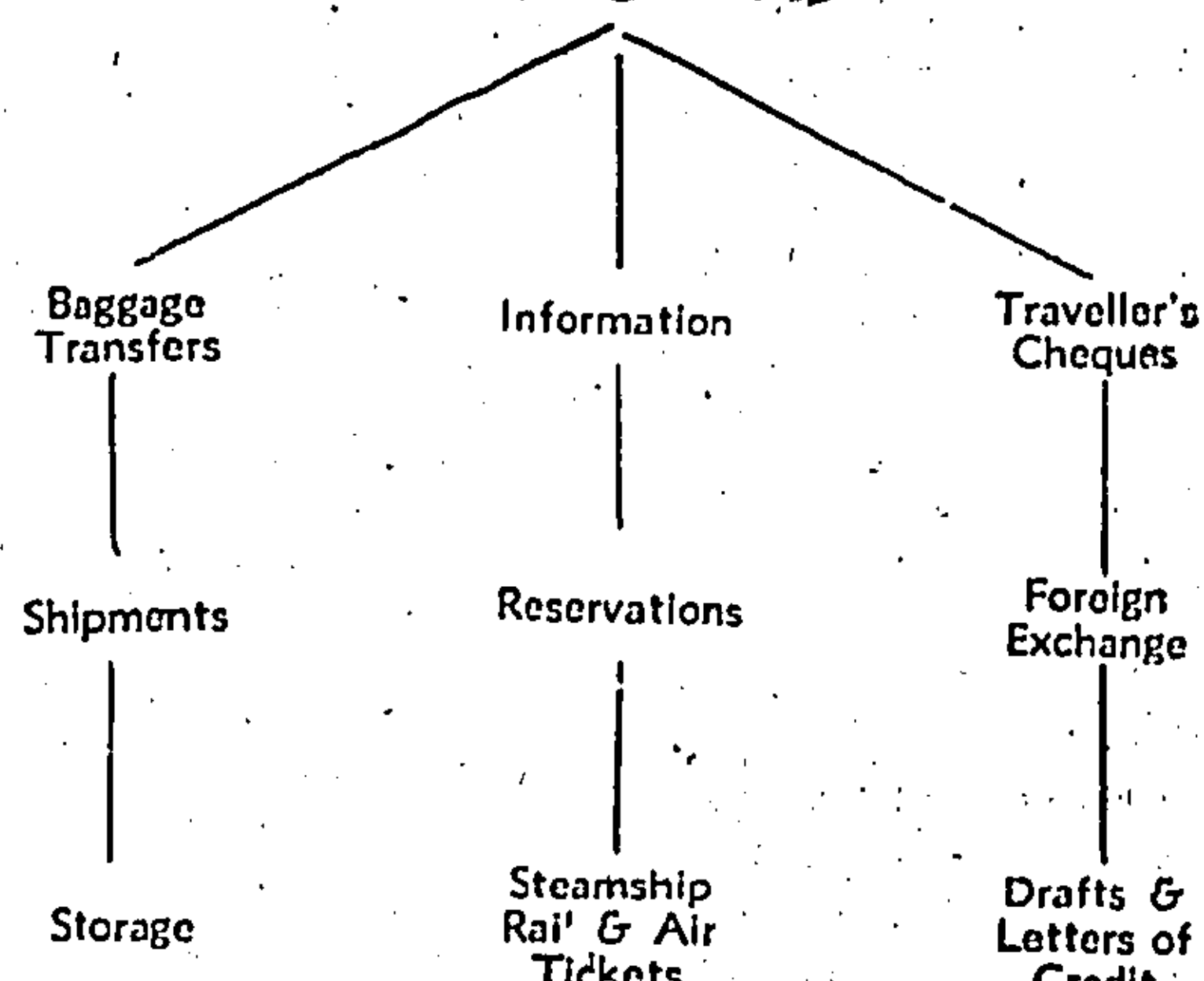
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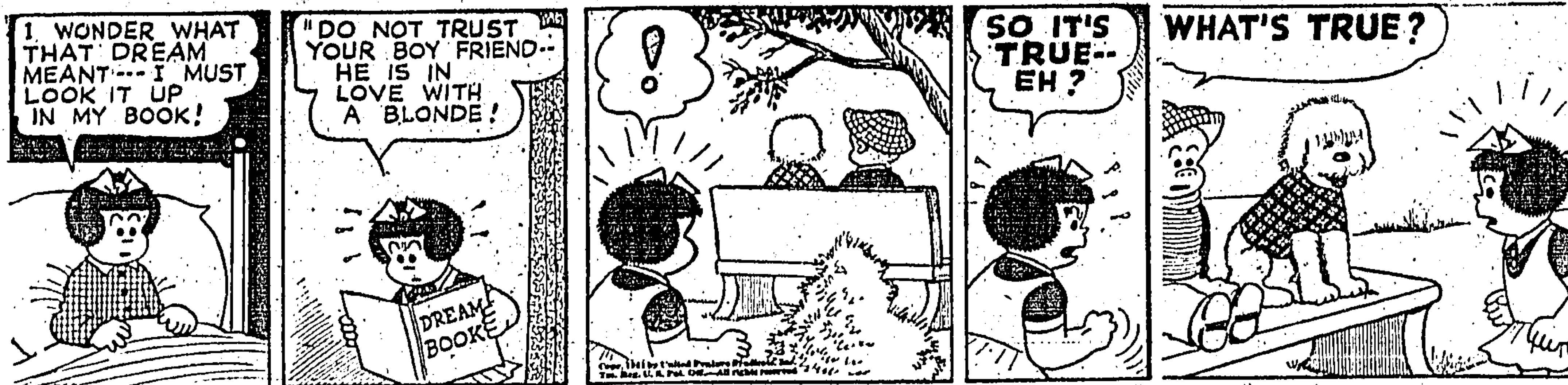
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SS "President Madison"	JUNE 26
Dorothy Luckenbach	JUNE 21
Harry Luckenbach	JUNE 23
To NEW YORK AND BOSTON via San Francisco, Los Angeles and Panama		
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

Noted Correspondent Reported Missing at Sea

OTTAWA, May 5.—Sam Robertson, Canadian Press London correspondent and war correspondent, is listed as missing as a result of enemy action while on a sea voyage, according to official word received here from London.

Internationally known as a correspondent and news service executive, Mr. Robertson had visited Canada on a month's furlough in March and April.

"We are hoping that Mr. Robertson has been rescued by some ship that has not yet reached land," a government official said. "But so far we have received no word except the announcement that he was listed as missing."

Mr. Robertson, who was returning to his post in London, had spent 15 months in England directing the flow of news of the Battle of Britain to Canadian newspapers and acting as war correspondent with the Canadian forces before he returned to Canada for his vacation.

He went to Britain in December 1939, with the second contingent of Canadian troops on his appointment as acting London correspondent and war correspondent. He was named to succeed Edwin S. Johnson as London correspondent last November 1.

Brilliant Writer

Robertson, at 35 a brilliant writer and resourceful, energetic executive after 22 years in the Canadian Press service, ably directed the eight-man London staff during months of Nazi bombing which shook the office building last September 23 and destroyed it by fire on December 29.

He flew to France with the late Hon. Norman Rogers, then Canadian minister of defence, in the spring of 1940 and accompanied the minister on a tour of the front line. Later he spent several weeks reporting the activities of the 1st Canadian Division and wrote of the first mass bombing raids on Britain last July from "Hell's Corner" on the cliffs of Dover.

While in Canada he urged in a broadcast that Canada and the United States do more to help Britain sweep the seas of the growing submarine menace and wrote of the German attempt at economic strangulation of Britain through bombing and torpedoing as the gravest menace facing Britain.

On his furlough Robertson visited his wife and his two sisters, Mrs. T. Shea and Mrs. James O'Farrell in Ottawa.

Started As Messenger

Born in Glasgow, Scotland, on May 8, 1905, Samuel Stevenson Robertson was brought to Canada by his parents, John and Margaret Robertson, as a child and grew up in Ottawa. When

his father died in 1918, Sam finished public school and immediately started working for the Canadian Press as night messenger.

Light and wiry then, he exercised race horses at dawn after his night's work and horsemen said he might become a great jockey. But rapid growth closed that field.

After graduating to the editorial staff and handling reporting and editing assignments in Ottawa, Winnipeg, Montreal and New York, Robertson was appointed to the important night desk in Toronto in 1931. He was transferred to New York in 1932 and was made superintendent there in 1937, his transfer to London coming two and a half years later.

During his years of work in Canada and the United States Robertson covered countless stories, including the United States tour of the King and Queen in 1939. But he gained particular satisfaction from his work on a murder case in Ottawa in 1931 when he was instrumental in catching the slayer of his boyhood chum Bert Marshall.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday, is:

Buyers

H.K. Fire Ins. \$176
Indo-China (Pref) \$80
Docks \$15
Hotels \$2.90
Lands \$31.50
Trams \$10.20
Lights "O" \$5.90
Lights "N" \$1.30
Macao Electric \$18.25
Sandakan Lights \$11.00
Telephones "O" \$22.10
Cements \$13.25
Ropes \$6.95
Watsons \$9.60
Entertainments \$0.25

Sellers

Electric Rts \$11.10

Sales

Docks \$15
Providents \$5.25
Realities \$3
Trams \$10.25
Lights "O" \$6
Macao Electric \$18.25/50

U.S. Experts Scout Forecast Of Assured Victory for Nazis

NEW YORK, May 5.—An analysis of the war situation by 17 "students of naval and military affairs and world politics," made public Sunday, said factors of fundamental importance still operate in favour of the Allies and "there is no warrant for presupposing a German victory."

Signers included four retired admirals of the United States Navy, Admirals William V. Pratt and William H. Standley, formerly chiefs of naval operations; Vice-Admiral William L. Rodgers, formerly president of the Naval War College, and Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, formerly commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet.

The analysis, summarised in a broadcast by Major George Fielding Elliot, military analyst for the New York "Herald-Tribune" and one of the signers, included the "following facts":

"1. By reason of British sea power, Germany is denied access to the essential resources of the non-European world, both in industrial production and in raw materials."

Factories Vulnerable

"2. The industrial plants of Germany are within reach of the Royal Air Force, whereas Britain... can draw upon the enormous industrial plants of the United States and the Dominions, which are safe from air attack."

"3. If the war becomes one of attrition and exhaustion, the Axis powers will be at a serious disadvantage as compared with the British Empire and the United States."

"4. The essential element of British survival and ultimate victory, therefore, is the maintenance of a sufficient flow of shipping across the Atlantic."

Convoy Routes

"5. American naval and air forces now possess the necessary striking force, as in 1917, to equalise and perhaps turn to our definite advantage the struggle now waging along the convoy routes."

"6. Adequate American production of aircraft and their safe delivery to Britain would alter this situation (possible serious impairment of British ability and will to fight on because of German bombardments) in at least two fundamental respects: It would make possible effective counter measures and it would raise British morale."

"7. If we so will, we can produce for Britain and for ourselves motorised and armoured equipment which will be superior to any thus far utilised in the war."

"8. It is imperative that we take account of moral factors as being an inherent part of the military potential... (A consideration of "imponderables" and a non-defeatist attitude.)"

It is announced that during evacuation of Dunkirk British army surgeons sprinkled sulphamide in powder form on wounds and burns and found this method of application successful.

Martha Gellhorn Whisks Through Manila To Answer The Telephone

After being gone for almost three months, Martha Gellhorn stepped off a Dutch plane at Manila a fortnight ago, having gathered enough material in less than 90 days to write six comprehensive articles for "Collier's Magazine"—four on China, one on Singapore and one on the Netherlands East Indies.

The return visit of this noted reporter, wife of the novelist, Ernest Hemingway, is an example of the magic wrought by modern air transportation in making next-door neighbours of once faraway countries and attracting noted writers to the Far East, writes Bessie Hackett in the "Manila Bulletin." In less than twelve weeks Miss Gellhorn has visited Hongkong, the Kwangtung front, Chungking, Lashio, Kunming, Rangoon, Singapore, and Batavia.

There's a change in the writers who come this way, too. They really mean business and are here to work. In days when transportation was slow and competition not very keen, they came and were fêted and loved it.

To-day the famed writers who stop off in Manila for a day or two try to dodge social engagements—the call to typewriter keys is far more important and exacting than the call to pink teas and dinners, where they're asked the same questions over and over by people trying to impress the visitor as much as the visitor has impressed them, or who seek to bask in reflected glory.

Tracking Ernie

Miss Gellhorn was an outstanding example of the busy modern writer as she attempted to read through a stack of accumulated mail, track down a husband, and answer phone calls from chronic time-wasters—all in the midst of being interviewed.

"What would you like to know?" she began helpfully as she settled herself to devote five minutes of uninterrupted time to the interviewer.

"Excuse me a moment," she apologised as the telephone rang. "That's terribly sweet of you," she spoke into the instrument, apparently in answer to an offer of placing a car at her disposal. "But I really won't need it. I plan to spend the whole day in my room writing, to-night and to-morrow night also. I simply must get this story off."

"War in Singapore?" she turned to the interviewer. She refused to prophesy. "Anybody's guess is as good as mine. But whatever happens, Singapore is very prepared, very confident, and the spirit of the people is very wonderful."

Gives Her Age

The phone rang and Miss Gellhorn grabbed the receiver. Pan-American this time. "What?" She snickered. "Yes, I guess you can put down my sex as female. What's that? Oh, 31. Can you tell me where Mr. Hemingway is? You say he arrived in San Francisco yesterday? Oh, yes. I guess there's a letter from him in all this mail. I haven't had a chance to look at it yet. Can I send some of my baggage by steamer? And there's a matter of some overweight bags... and please make a reservation for me at the Haukekanani Hotel."

Chinese Are Tough

She brought her thoughts back to considering China and its people. "I believe the Chinese can take anything," she stated. "They are a very tough people. I found China a very solid country, and everybody with a single determination—to beat the Japanese."

Regarding reports of the strengthening of Red influence, among the

Seditious Documents Seized

TWENTY thousand seditious documents were found by the police when they raided the headquarters, at Balestier Road, of the Singapore Overseas Chinese Youth National Salvation Union, a Communist and unlawful youth organization, stated Mr. G. E. Devonshire, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in the criminal district court.

He made this statement in a case in which Tan Sek-cheng alias Li Go-beng pleaded guilty to a charge of assisting in the management of the organization, and To Ban-seng alias Lim Tet-min pleaded guilty to a charge of being a member.

The headquarters, Mr. Devonshire continued, was a room at the rear of a school in Balestier Road and both men were found in the room by the police.

This Communist youth organization, he said, controlled schools and boys who had just left school and produced a news sheet known as "Modern Youth," an illegal publication.

Undesirable Literature

In the room, besides the society's seal, the police found all the materials necessary for the publishing of the news sheet and a large number of documents of the Malayan Communist Party.

"Your Worship knows from long experience in this country," Mr. Devonshire concluded, (addressing the judge, Mr. J. L. McCall) "how highly undesirable it is that this type of literature should be infiltrating into the minds of the young."

Questioned by Mr. McCall, Tan Sek-cheng said he was 20 years old and the only relatives he had in the country were an elder brother and a younger sister who were in Penang.

To Ban-seng said that his age was 19, and he had no parents and no relatives except for an uncle and a cousin who were also in Penang.

Remarking that he would like to see the organization's seal and translations of the documents which were supposed to be so very poisonous, Mr. McCall postponed the case for sentence.

IF YOUR BREATH HAS A SMELL YOU CAN'T FEEL WELL

Unless a pinch of bile flows down our liver into our bowels every day our movements get hard and contracted and our food decays naturally in our 24 feet of bowels. This decay sends poison all over our body every six minutes. It makes us gloomy, greedy and fat, and good for nothing. Our friends avoid the decay caused by our bowels and call it bad breath. Take Carter's Little Liver Pills. They get those 24 feet of bile flowing freely and then you feel on top and up. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name and get what you ask for.

Black-Out In Cavite

Described As Success

A half-hour trial black-out of the city of Cavite was staged last week under the watchful eye of city officials and the Philippine constabulary working in close co-operation with U.S. naval authorities. Despite bad weather, the black-out, the first in the Philippines, went off smoothly, reports the "Manila Bulletin."

Black-out practice in the city coincided with a similar black-out in the Cavite Navy Yard. Naval officers described the trial as successful.

The city was in partial darkness for 15 minutes from 7.30 to 7.45, when lights in the houses were either put out or heavily shaded. There was total darkness for another 15 minutes from 7.45 to 8 when the main switch for lights in the navy yard and the city was turned off.

No vehicles were allowed to move during the black-out and the streets were cleared of pedestrians.

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GILMAN'S

ALLIED TROOPS REACH THE TURKISH BORDER & OUTSKIRTS OF DAMASCUS

New Landing Effected On The Lebanon Coast

Special to the "Telegraph"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—THE ALLIED FORCES ARE WITHIN 15 MILES OF DAMASCUS ACCORDING TO WELL INFORMED MILITARY SOURCES IN SYRIA. A NAVAL LANDING WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN EFFECTED NEAR THE LITANI RIVER, NORTH OF TYRE, PRESUMABLY TO PREVENT THE BLOWING UP OF BRIDGES AND ROADS. IT IS REPORTED THAT ONLY ONE BRIDGE WAS BLOWN UP AND ONE ROAD SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, BUT THE ADVANCE OF THE TROOPS WAS NOT AFFECTED.

AUTHORITATIVE TURKISH CIRCLES IN ANKARA TO-DAY STATED THAT BRITISH TROOPS REACHED THE TURKISH FRONTIER NEAR KAMISLAIR LAST EVENING.

VICHY ADMITS NEW LANDINGS

VICHY, June 10 (UP).—French officials to-night stated that the British are now only 18 miles from Damascus. The British succeeded in landing a small force on the Lebanon coast between Tyre and Beirut under cover of fire from British warships, but the French counter-attacked. French aircraft attacked the warships and damaged two more British destroyers and shot down four British planes to-day.

5 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED

Our Fighters In
Great Form

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—R.A.F. air patrols off the Syrian coast shot down five enemy planes according to to-day's communique, which added, "The R.A.F. and the Royal Australian Air Force continued to support the advance of our troops in Syria, and attacked and drove off a number of enemy aircraft which attempted to bomb our motor transport at Sanamein."

"Hostile aircraft approached Haifa last night and the attack lasted for a considerable time. Slight damage was done to civilian property, and there were a few casualties but none of a serious nature."

One hostile aircraft was shot down and other were damaged.

We Hit Back

Before the last enemy raid returned from Haifa to the German controlled base at Aleppo, British aircraft were over the aerodrome bombing aircraft on the ground and on the flare path along which the raiders were landing. Fires were observed and much damage was caused."

R.A.F. bombers carried out heavy raids on military objectives on Rhodes Sunday night, "direct hits were made on the northern mole in Rhodes harbour. At the Calisto aerodrome, large fires were started. At the Calisto aerodrome, bombs fell among about 50 dispersed aircraft causing many fires and explosions."

LATEST

Beirut Communique

BEIRUT, June 10 (UP).—To-day's communique states that French troops in south Lebanon repulsed a British attack in a great offensive action south of Damascus. The operations have slowed up except at Marjayoun where the enemy is attacking with artillery.

British efforts to land troops on the Lebanon coast have been futile despite the support of the British navy. Jebel Druse is quiet. Aviation bombed a concentration of enemy vehicles while British aeroplanes ineffectively attacked the airports at Aleppo and Palmyra.

Aleppo Soon?
ANKARA, June 10 (Reuters).—It is understood that the mechanised division moving from Iraq should reach Aleppo soon, and once it has arrived there, it will turn south to join the Allied forces from Palestine.

Occupation Not Confirmed
LONDON, June 10 (Reuters).—While the latest reports indicate the advance of British troops towards Damascus, well-informed circles in London declared to-night that they have no information that the city has been occupied.

Funks The Truth

VICHY, June 10 (UP).—The French High Commissioner in Syria, General Dentz, reported that the British advance has been checked and that the fighting to-day is in exactly the same position as yesterday. The French took a considerable number of prisoners and French morale is excellent, he said. The General reiterated that there are no Germans in Syria.

GENEROUS GIFTS TO BOMBER FUND

By Sikh Policemen

Two generous donations to the Bomber Fund have been received from the Hongkong Police Force, the first from Sikh members of the Force, as follows:—

Sikh Members of the Hongkong Police Force from their Sikh Temple Funds	\$1,000.00
Lance Sergeant 491, Kehar Singh	1.00
P.C. 8564, Shiam Singh	1.00
P.C. 8748, Bhagat Singh	1.00
P.C. 8680, Pote Khan	20.00
Chief Guard, Mr. Leo Nam Chi	12.50
Total	\$1,034.50

The Sikh Members have also sent a sum of \$1,000 to the Viceroy's War Efforts Fund, New Delhi, India. The second is the ninth monthly contribution from the Hongkong Police (all contingents and Clerical Staff), amounting to \$370.46.

Eleven Survivors From Torpedoed U. S. Ship: Deliberately Sunk

Special to the "Telegraph"

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—The Maritime Commission to-day announced that the owners of the Robin Moor have been advised by the operators of the Brazilian steamer Osorio, that the Robin Moor was torpedoed on May 21, 35 miles north-east of Cape St. Roque, Brazil. Ten members of the crew and one passenger of the Robin Moor were landed at Pernambuco to-day after the Osorio had rescued them. No word has been received regarding the other 35 persons who were on board.

The Commission confirmed that "eleven survivors of the Robin Moor have disembarked at Pernambuco." The spokesman stated that according to the owners of the Robin Moor it was "impossible for the Robin Moor to be mistaken for a belligerent ship because large United States flags were painted on both sides of the hull and at night a large searchlight played continuously upon an American flag at the stern."

It was asserted that the vessel was absolutely seaworthy and carried no contraband.

Cause Not Known
WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—The President's Secretary, Mr. Stephen Early to-day stated, "We do not know yet the cause of the sinking of the steamer Robin Moor. We are trying to determine that. The position of the ship seems fairly well determined and that would put it in American waters on this side of the Atlantic."

Torpedoing Confirmed
BUENOS AIRES, June 10 (UP).—The Captain of the Osorio informed the "United Press" by radio to-day that the steamer Robin Moor was torpedoed.

Germans Raid Haifa

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, June 10 (UP).—The official news agency announced that German bombers raided Haifa last night. Bomb hits were scored on the mole in the harbour and on one of the largest depots containing oil which was transferred by pipeline from the Mosul fields.

It is also reported that a Chinese pedestrian was shot and wounded in the leg as a result of the duel, but he disappeared and has not yet been located.

ABYSSINIA CLEAN-UP

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—General headquarters to-day announced that in Abyssinia, as a result of the Battle of the Lakes and the Battle of the River Omo, a further 45,000 square miles of Italian territory has fallen into our hands and at least four Italian divisions have been destroyed or dispersed in the battles. All major opposition on the front at Jimma has been overcome.

Netherlands Navy

BATAVIA, June 10 (Reuters).—A great number of naval wireless operators trained in the Netherlands East Indies will soon go to England to join the Netherlands naval forces.

Singapore's Strength Revealed by C-in-C

Special to the "Telegraph"

SINGAPORE, June 10 (UP).—Vice Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, gave a broadcast talk to-night paying tribute to the British Dominions' and Allied navies, naval volunteers and mercantile marine.

He said, "I am talking about the British Navy including the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, Indian, Malayan and Hongkong forces. Recently you have not seen much of the navy in Singapore—for a very good reason. Most of the Far East fleet before the war came to be required in other waters where they could be more profitably employed, but you must not think that this implied a lack of realisation of the importance of these parts. Should the war move to the Far East you would see the White ensign again filling the horizon."

Constant Reinforcements
"In recent months you have seen the recurring arrivals of more and more reinforcements to the army and the air force, with constant streams of military equipment—reinforcements from Britain, Australia and India, and equipment without which TURN to Back Page, Column 3

531 Killed In Two Raids On Alexandria
CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—The Premier, M. Hussin Sirry, to-day announced that during the first raid on Alexandria, 147 persons were killed and up to noon to-day, the second raid had killed 384 persons and many hundreds were wounded.

The Premier thanked the British troops for their help during the raids.

Prime Minister Summarises The War Situation

The uneasy criticisms made in some parts of the press at home and by some speakers in the country were dealt with by the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, in a calm and studied survey of the many-fronted war before the House of Commons yesterday.

The speech, which is reported on Page Five, was featured by an assertion of Britain's determination to build up a colossal air force in the Middle East.

The fact that we had to transport our planes, packed in crates, via the Cape and reassemble them in Egypt, showed our disadvantages as compared to the enemy who had permanent lines of splendidly equipped aerodromes right across Europe and had the continental arteries to keep his stocks up.

Referring to Crete the Prime Minister said the reason why the island was not covered with well-equipped aerodromes in the period of British occupation before the attack, was because not enough anti-aircraft guns could be spared from other places to defend these airfields which,

Cyprus Not Attacked

LONDON, June 10 (Reuters).—"Reuters" is informed authoritatively that there is no confirmation whatever of a report being circulated through enemy controlled wireless channels that Cyprus has been subjected to German and Italian air attack in the last 48 hours. It is stated in London that there is no reason to believe that any such attacks have taken place."

OMINOUS HINT BY DARLAN

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
VICHY, June 10 (UP).—In his nationwide broadcast this evening, Admiral Darlan announced that the Government was preparing for a separate peace which, he hoped, would create a favourable atmosphere without awaiting the end of the war. He did not mention Syria or England.

Japan Not Likely To Accept N.E.I. Reply

Special to the "Telegraph"

TOKYO, June 10 (UP).—According to the conclusions reached by the War and Navy Ministries and the Foreign Office, it appears positive that the Netherlands East Indies reply in its original form is not acceptable.

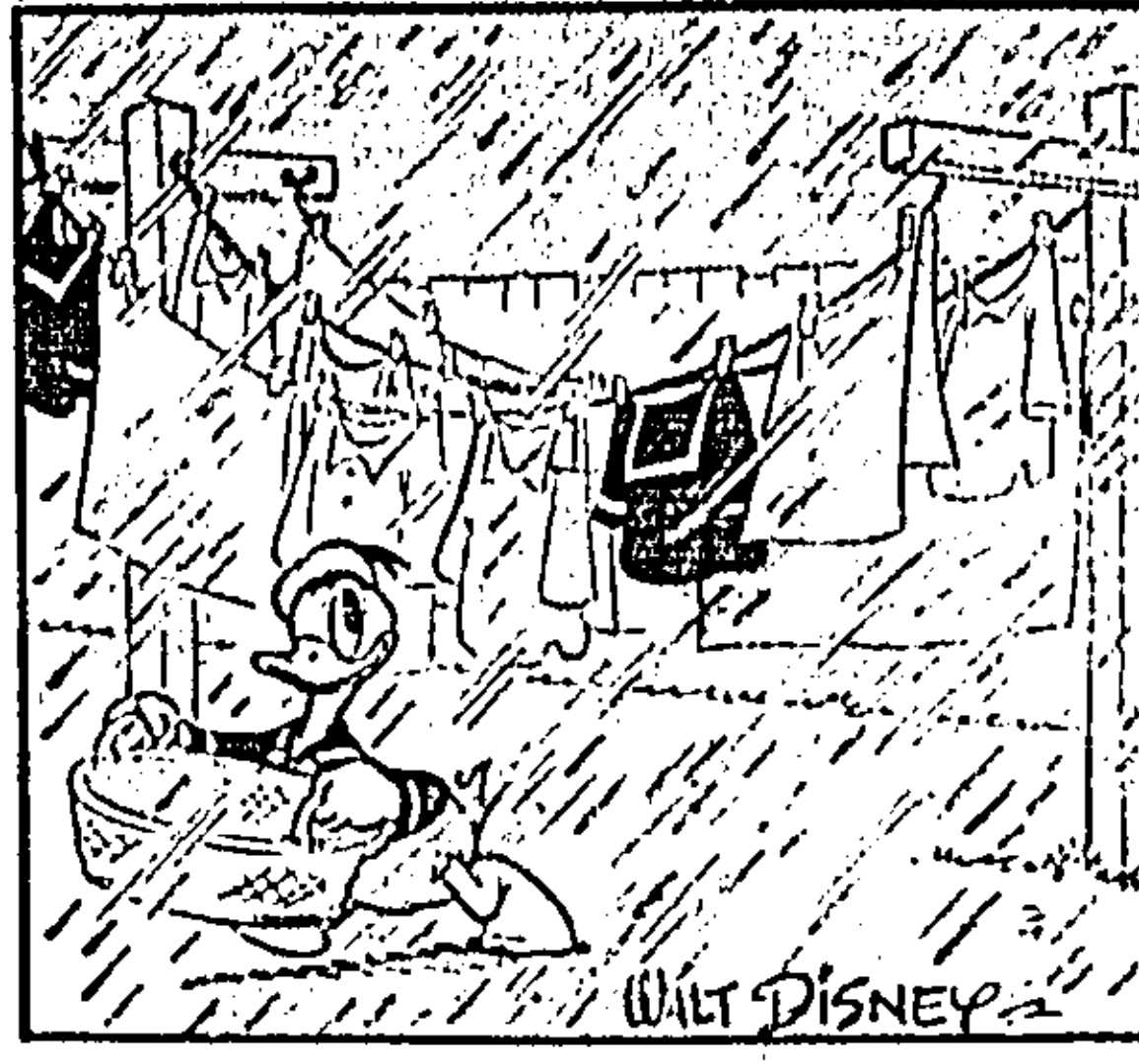
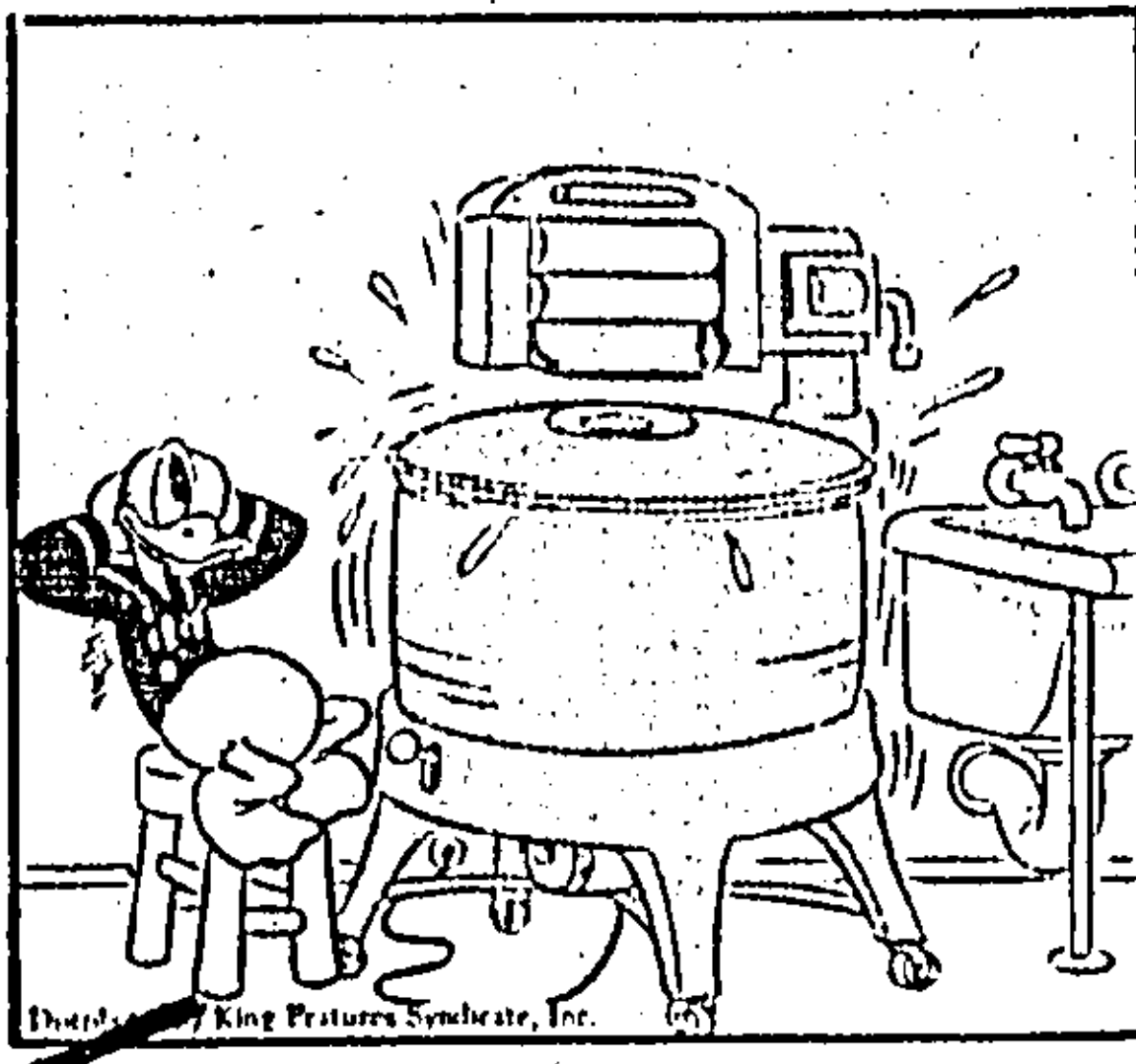
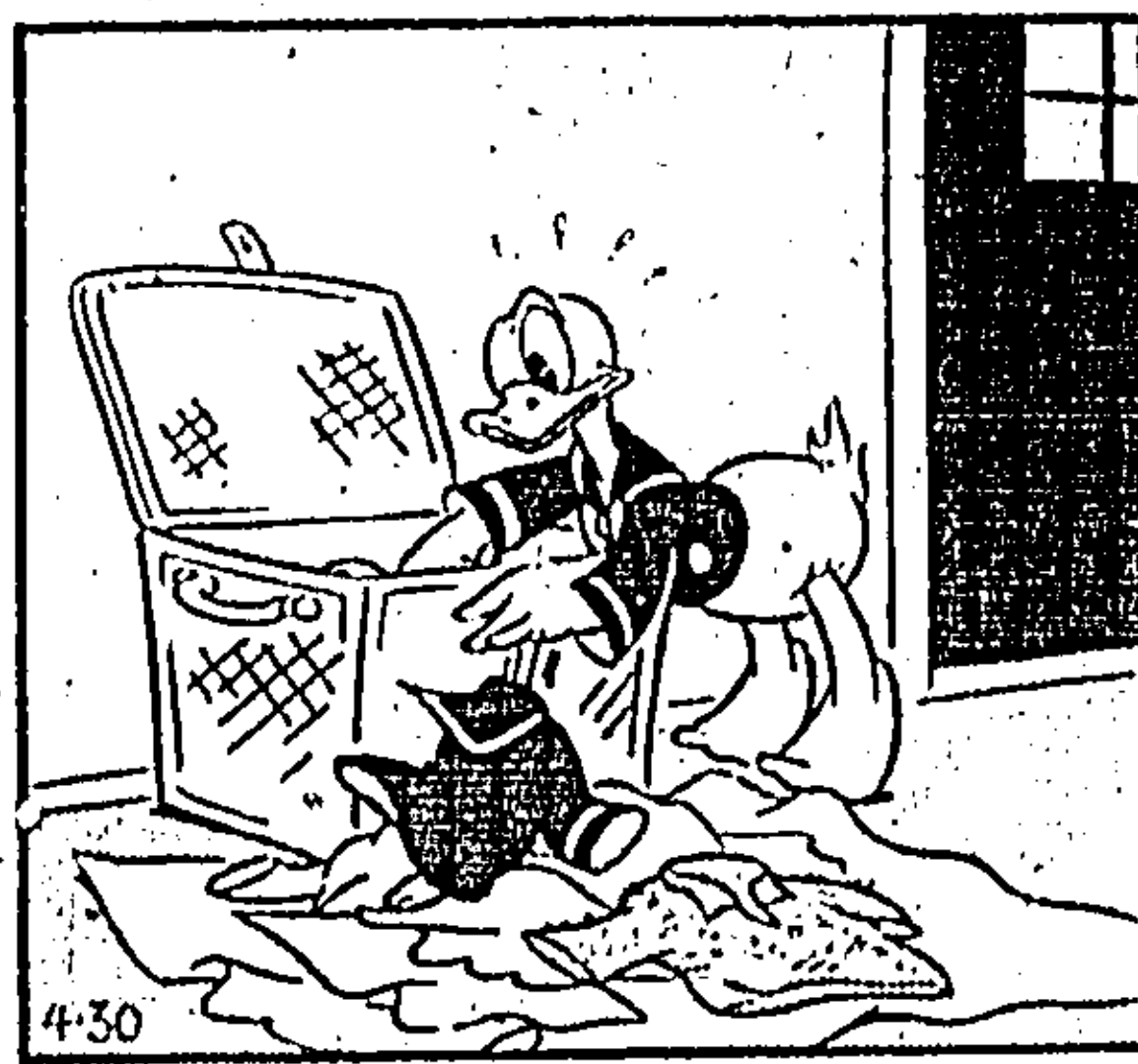
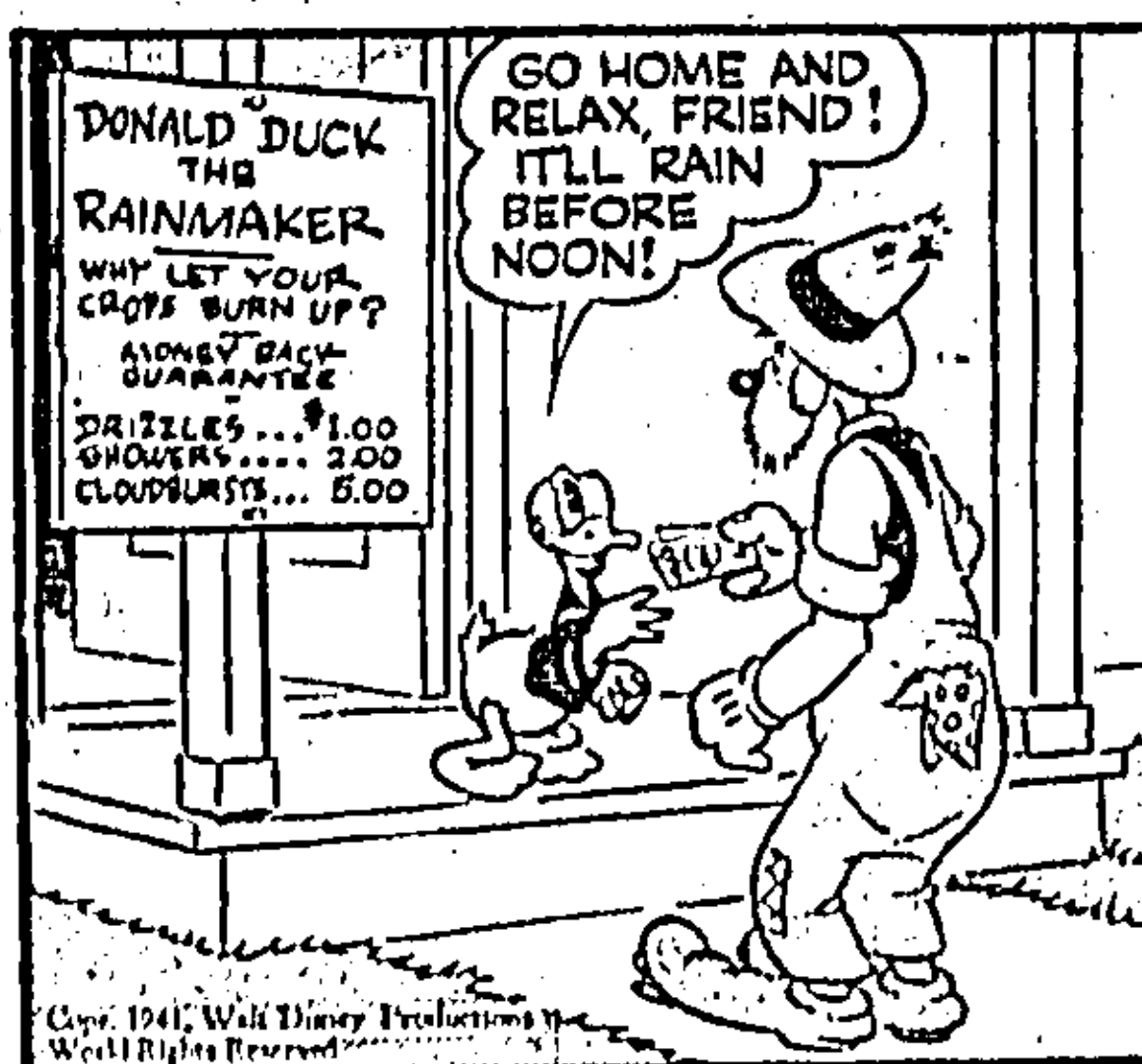
Some officials within the Government advocate the immediate recall of Mr. Yoshizawa; however, the Government desires to reach the correct decision for the settlement of the question which affects the future of the whole world and its political trend; therefore, it

Conference on Next Step

TOKYO, June 10 (Reuters).—With the beller in quarters close to the Government that the chief Japanese

TURN to Back Page, Column 5

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

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"PRIMULA"
NORWEGIAN
CREAM CHEESE
DELICACIES

3 (2 oz.) pkts. \$1.40
1 (2 oz.) pkt.50

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CONTRACT BRIDGE

How to Play AND How to Win

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

A Silly Holdup

IT is scarcely necessary to say that a holdup, properly conceived under appropriate circumstances, is an extremely valuable device. It does not follow, however, that this type of play can stopper, nor which of them had four diamonds. As the cards actually employed wily-nilly, with the defender's precise "shift" that the declarer wants him to make. A good defender is naturally perverse; he is apt to consult his own team's interests and shift to a suit not well liked by the declarer. Note to-day's hand.

South dealer.
East-West vulnerable.

1097
K865
976
K103

54
QJ107
42
Q82
42

Q863
Q5
A1064
QJ6

AJ3
A2
KJ3
A9876

The bid was:
South West North East
2NT Pass 3NT Pass

South's two notrump was one of those horrible bids made by a player who likes to "play all the hands." One club, of course, was the correct opening bid.

West opened the heart queen and declarer held up the ace, thus proving that his play was no better than his bidding. West could now count that the ace was the only outstanding heart, but he saw that it would be pointless to continue with hearts. Rather than besiege an impenetrable position, West shifted to the diamond deuce, and from that point on declarer was in trouble.

How should East defend against South's three spade contract?

To-morrow's Hand
South dealer.
East-West vulnerable.
Match-point duplicate.

10942
QJ1043
K854

Q7
10643
A852
A93

KJ85
AJ98
Q107

A63
KQ752
K9
J62

BROADCASTING FROM CHELSEA RUINS



Wynford Vaughan Thomas with a BBC microphone at the bombed Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Old soldiers of past wars, one aged 101, were killed when the infirmary of the Royal Hospital was struck by bombs during a recent air raid on London. In this picture, an old pensioner and a nurse who helped in the rescue work are being interviewed for one of the series of programmes "Something Going on in Britain Now." The historic and beautiful home of the Chelsea Pensioners was founded by Charles II at, according to legend, the wish of Nell Gwynn, and the architect was Sir Christopher Wren.

CURE FOR THE SOUL OF A DICTATOR

IN the whole nineteen months of war, only one newspaper in the country—and that a local one with a small circulation—has ventured to print a suggestion which appeared with great frequency during the years 1914 to 1918. And even in this one case a storm of letters from indignant readers forced it to beat a hasty retreat.

The suggestion was that we should ban German music for the duration.

Now the fact that it is no longer possible to advance this idea without arousing hoots of derision from the average man is the sign of a tremendous advance not only in musical appreciation but in general intelligence. Though it sounds like midsummer madness it does happen to be quite true that in the last war enraged patriots had their Steinways and their Bluthners carted out on to the croquet lawn, where they were hacked to pieces with axes by puzzled under-gardeners. Pianos have not been so foolishly treated since the days when their legs were adorned with drawers by Victorian ladies, in the interests of modesty.

It also happens to be true that Beethoven and Bach were hissed at at national concerts, and that many lovely German lieder, in which words and music melted together in exquisite harmony, were hopelessly mutilated by the hasty insertion of English lyrics.

We realize to-day that such behaviour is a classic example of the ancient pastime of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. But that isn't the only reason why we can now listen without interruption to a programme of German music, even when the bombs made by the composer's de-

cendants are falling outside the concert-hall. It's because we really do want to hear the music. We hunger and thirst for it. Music can answer every argument by showing that all arguments are futile. It is inconceivable that men, who have been engaged in fierce controversy could listen to the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven, and really understand it, without finding themselves, when the last echoes died away, nearer to friendship and understanding.

By
Beverley
Nichols

I believe that music—real music—could cure almost anything. Even the soul of a dictator. Not by a single raucous note can the Fuehrer mar a melody by Mozart... it floats beyond his reach, sweet and stainless, and it is the property of all men, rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, for ever.

Time and again Hitler must writhe under the insults that music constantly offers him, for he is, in his way, a musical man. We are told that he likes Chopin. What, then, must the famous Revolutionary etude say to him... that flaming protest against a country's wrongs, that sweeps the keyboard with the breathless impetus of a charge of Polish cavalry? What answer can he find to the devotional music of Bach?

Mendelssohn, with all his sweetness, of course he can dismiss, for Mendelssohn was a Jew, and, therefore, capable of making only ugly noises. But Schubert—how can he

bear the sound of his own tortured voice after a song of Schubert? And how, miracle of miracles, can he find such joy in the march, march, march of soldiers' boots when somewhere, round the corner, a street boy is whistling a waltz by Strauss?

Yes, indeed, music must often be agony to him. And it is a heartening sign that it is becoming an increasing joy to us. Not only to hear, but to make.

THE last time the pianist came to my house he said: "Surprising thing, the amount of work I get nowadays. Houses I haven't been to for years—they suddenly ring up and say they'd like me to come along and give the old piano the once-over. And when I get there I always see a lot of old songs and piano pieces that must have been in the attic for years taken out and scattered all over the place. Must be the black-out."

I like to think of all those "old songs and piano pieces" and speculate on what they are. I bet the exercises of one's boyhood tyrant Stephen Heller, are among them. And the Chopin waltzes. And some Greig, in their pink bindings, and—hope—some Beethoven. And of the songs, well it depends on your period and your taste. If you're not very young you'll be sure to have a copy of "Drake's Drums" and "The Floral Dance" and "Absent" and all those old favourites which I call the "O' Mine" series—"Friend o' Mine," "Mother o' Mine," "Shipmates o' Mine" and all the rest of the "O' Mine" family.

If you're younger and more ambitious there'll be many lovely songs of Ravel and Debussy to learn, and not merely to hum through. And if you're really quite old, there'll be bound volumes that contain hosts of memories—"Oh, Promise Me!" and "Till Without Eyes"... songs that ring up the curtains on twilight drawing-rooms in a tranquil world, with ladies and gentlemen sitting round in formal circles, listening to the family contralto who has "such expression!"

Canton Exports To S'hai Show An Improvement

Quarantine restrictions placed on ships from Hongkong and Macao still continue owing to the prevalence of Cholera there, and the stray cases that have been detected here in some slum areas in Honam will make the authorities rigid in the observance of those restrictions. Stringent measures are taken here to prevent the spread of Cholera in the city. No new licences are given to restaurants to sell cold drinks, cold refreshments, ice-cream etc. Mobile medical units are going from house to house to inject those who may not have taken the Cholera vaccine. So far Cholera does not appear to have spread to other parts of the city. Very strict supervision of the hotels, restaurants and market places is maintained.

The tender for the construction of the new Provincial Hospital for Epidemic Diseases is awarded to Messrs Lung Kong Building Company for Y\$5,500. The hospital will be located in Honam near the temporary Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

The new headquarters of the Kwangtung River Defence Force will be constructed on the river-front at Wangsha. The construction is to begin, this week. The Chinese Naval Club is being formed on the Tai Tak Road.

Trade with Shanghai

The statistics of trade between Canton and Shanghai during the eight months from September 1 1940 to April 30 1941 are now available. The total export trade of the city with Shanghai was about Y\$1,210,079 and the city imported from Shanghai goods worth Y\$1,110,021, thus showing an export excess of Y\$94,358. The important commodities exported from here were fresh fruit, sponge, piece goods, straw, bamboo, joss-paper, medicinal herbs, Chinese wine, mats, rugs and feathers. The commodities imported were, cotton-yarn, cotton piece goods, rubber shoes, soap, indigo, flour, peanuts, beans, bean-cake, medicinal herbs and other sundry articles.

In the Cotton Yarn market, the only two qualities that are now available are Japanese and Shanghai-made. Other foreign yarn available before the War is not importable. Of the two makes now available, the Japanese is considered superior, and their "Sun" Brand Yarn is very popular. This is used for towels and cheap underwear. The Shanghai brands which are usually sold here are (1) "Peach" Brand, (2) "Colour Ball" Brand, and (3) "Double Horseshoe" Brand, the last one being considered the best. The prices for the last week of May are:

Brand	Price (20's)
"Sun" Brand	Y.770
"Peach" Brand	Y.765
Others are cheaper.	

The prices of gasoline and kerosene show a slight decrease from the last week of May. The prices had risen in second half and early May. The present prices are about:

Quality	Per Tin of 5 gallons
Gasoline	Y.12.60
Kerosene	Y. 9.60

Oil Prices Lower

The price of coconut oil also shows some slight decrease, and the prices of the "Bird" brand from the Netherlands East Indies and of the "Dragon" brand from Singapore are now about Y.10.60 per tin. This shows a drop of about Y.3 since the beginning of April last. The demand for this oil is fast coming from the interior besides increased demand locally. The fall in prices is due mainly to the higher value of Yen since April, and larger imports. Prices are likely to go up again.

The branch of the local Kwangtung Provincial Bank at Swatow will be opened this month, and Yang Kim-poon is appointed as Manager of the branch. Another branch will be opened at Fatsan soon. Thus the local Provincial Bank will have three branches very soon—Shekai, Swatow and Fatsan. Perhaps another branch may be opened at Kongmoon. As a part of Three Year's Plan for the reconstruction of the city, the Bank is asked by the local Provincial Government to advance loans to the needy landlords who want money to rebuild their houses, especially those houses on the main roads like the Han Min Road and other central roads. The loans are refundable monthly from rents.

Many Gambling Ralls

Several gamblers with all their paraphernalia were arrested in the Sun Man Chi Kai, Hung Tai, Soong Kie Hong, and other suburbs of Honam Island, opposite Canton. This is the first arrest since the suppression of gambling in the city limits. However, gambling is flourishing in the Sha Ho market which is about two miles from the city, but outside the present city limits. A party of the Overseas Chinese from Thailand arrived here on May

20 and left for Swatow on May 23. After making a thorough survey of the city. The members sent greetings and promised support to Wang Chung-wel and the Nanjing regime. The local Overseas Chinese Affairs Department announced that 11,400 Chinese went abroad during 1940, while 23,444 returned to the city. The figures for the month of May 1941 show that the Japanese nationals (civilian) in the city have increased by 494 in May over April. The figure for May is 14,324 while that for April was 13,830. Of these, there are 9,455 Japanese, 774 Koreans and 4,095 Formosans.

Time by the local Customs, Clock was advanced by one hour for the period of the summer.

The local Provincial Chairman, Chen Yao-cho, returned to Canton on May 24. He was away for about two weeks.

Mass marriage ceremony took place on May 25 in the hall of the Japan-returned Chinese Students Association at Man Ming Road. There were only six couples with the Mayor, Kwan Chung-hsi, officiated.

The present quotation of the Customs Gold Unit is C.G.U.100 equal to CN\$509.00.

The Exchange quotations are:

Banks Selling	Banks Buying
HK\$100	MY.160
	CN\$497
	CN\$500
MY.100	C\$450
	C\$470

"HK\$" means Hongkong Dollar; "MY" Military Yen; "CN\$" Chinese national dollar "C\$" former Canton Kwangtung Provincial Bank notes.—Our Own Correspondent.



A touch of "Mischievous" adds a touch of charming to your outfit... who ever dressed for work or 'stepping out'... This 'Mischievous' fragrance has a most unusual attraction... it always keeps its first, intriguing freshness on fur, hankies, undies or...



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SINCERE'S

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

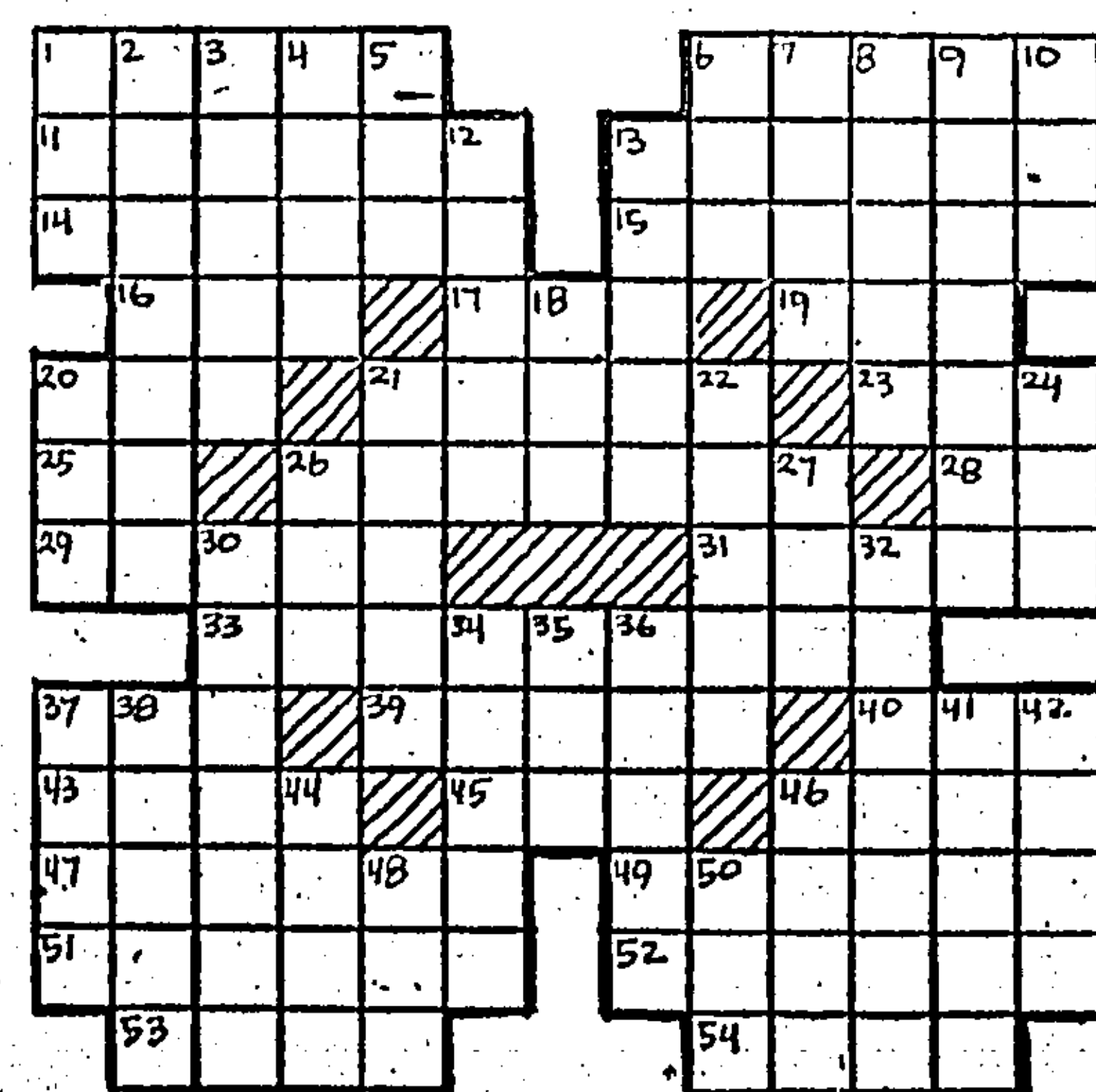
ACROSS

- Game of skill
- Musical drama
- Sharp answer
- Joined
- Degraded brute
- Deny
- Bliss
- Relay
- Alphabet spring
- Nervous twitching
- Trach
- Printer's measure
- Pinew
- Cluttering syllable
- Once more
- Blood vessels
- Living three lines
- Tit lightly
- Preval with food
- Lubricant
- Turkish parade
- Vegetable
- One opposed
- French soldiers
- Arranged in rows
- Drumhead
- Reedless
- Row of base

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

DOWN

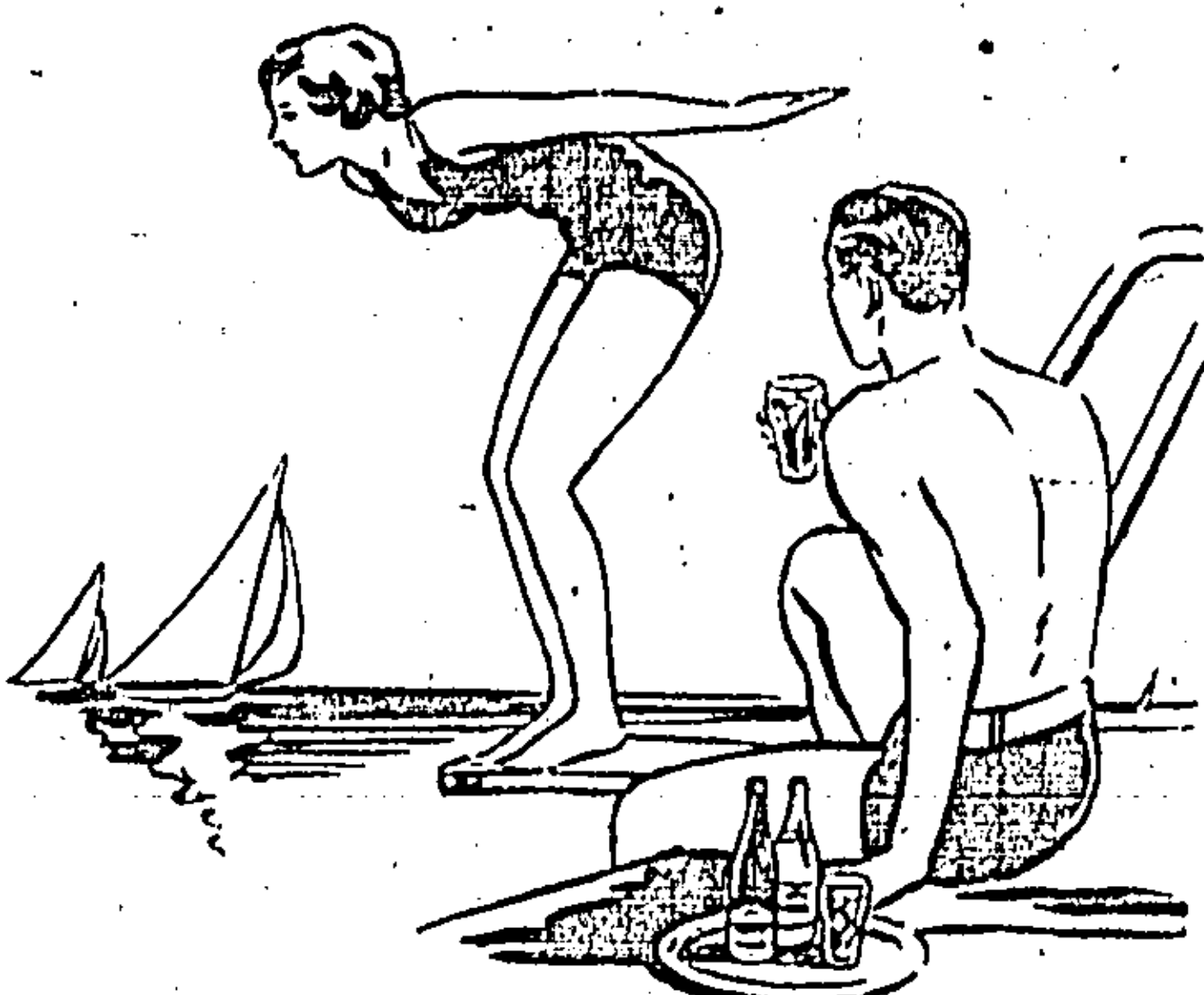
- Call out
- Philosophy
- Presently
- Standing room only
- Unit
- Animal
- Human stockade
- Captured again
- Human ruler
- At the time when
- Woccalin
- Overage
- Caravan
- At no time
- Human community
- Ocean
- Reaches
- Orange-red
- Fall into dinner
- Endless follower of
- Parent
- Saltatory
- Overgrowth
- Covers
- Illusions
- Alpine
- Wave (phonetic)
- John



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Keen Enjoyment SPARKLE • ZEST • TANG

ARE FOUND IN
**WATSON'S
MINERAL WATERS**



"We're lucky—our mother gives us Castoria—the laxative made especially for us children."

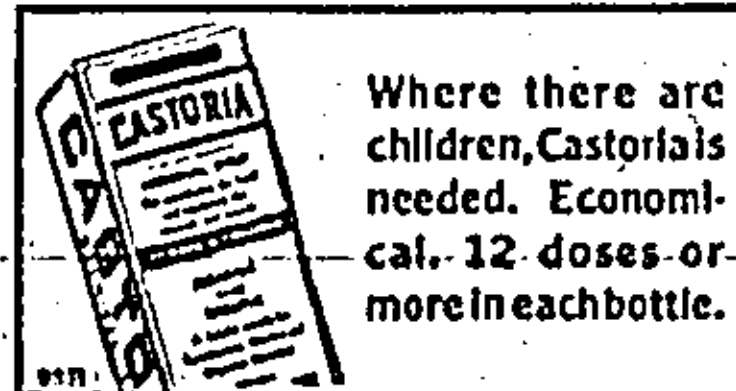
MISTAKES SOME MOTHERS MAKE THAT SHOULDN'T BE REPEATED!



Many mothers, with the best of intentions, force on their children the same laxative they themselves use. They are not aware that forcing a child to take a medicine can upset his whole nervous system. And that harsh "adult" laxatives, even in small doses, can be much too irritating for a child's tender system. A child needs a special laxative—one he will take willingly and that's safe and mild.

The SAFE laxative
for children

It's a comfort for mothers to know
there is a safe laxative, Castoria,
made especially, and only for chil-



Where there are
children, Castoria's
needed. Economical.
12 doses or
more in each bottle.

CASTORIA
The SAFE laxative for children

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

Wednesday, June 11, 1941.

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REPATRIATION

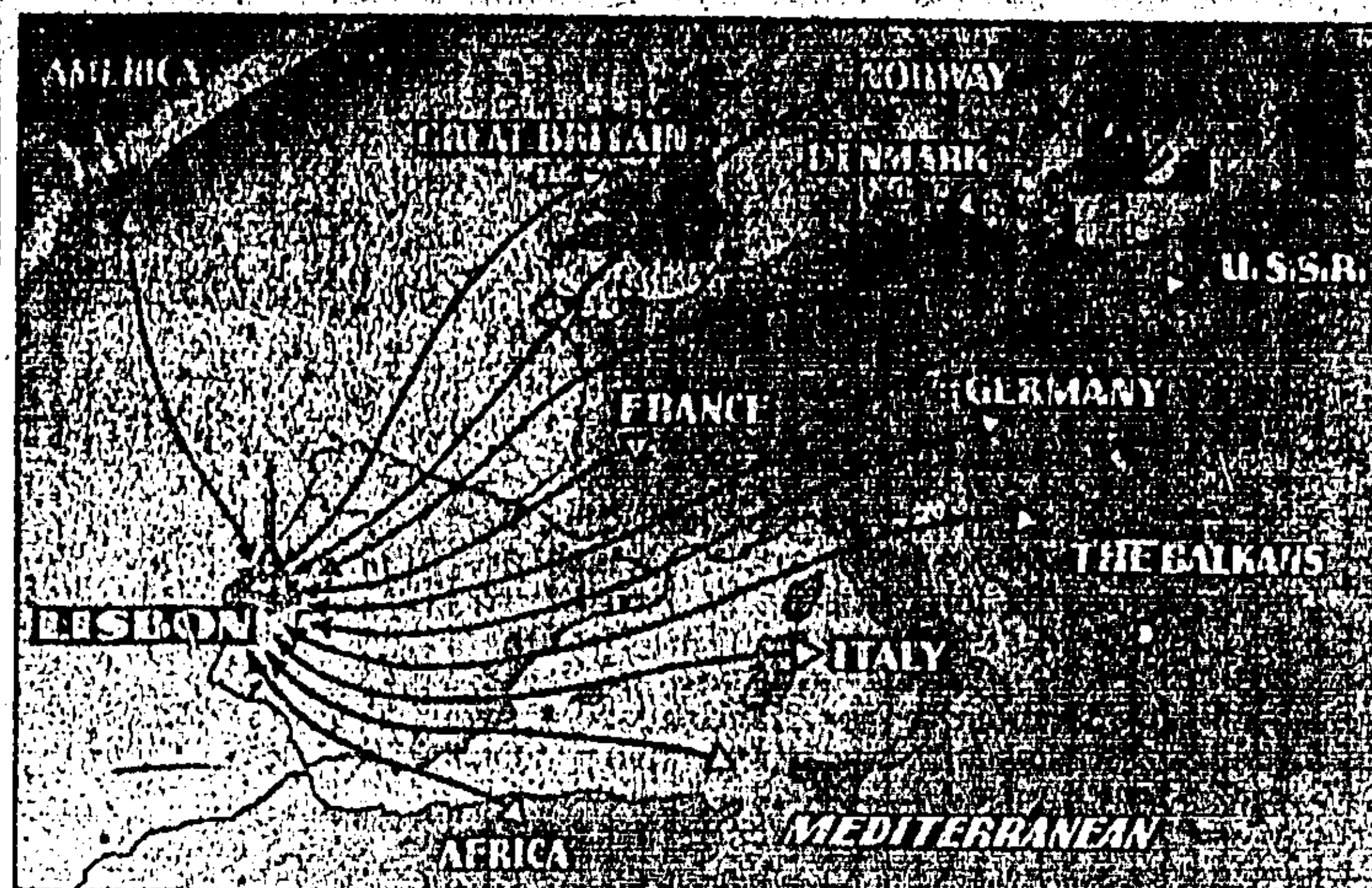
GOVERNMENT is still making efforts to reduce the Colony's dangerously excess population, although the difficulties are so numerous as to render the task apparently hopeless. Political conditions in the neighbouring countries are such that ridding Hongkong of its unemployed and unemployable "guests" is no longer a question merely of "sending them away." The truth is, there is nowhere they can be sent.

Hongkong's population congestion presents a variety of problems; so many thousands are a virtual charge on the Colony, and in consequence are drastically affecting its economic equilibrium; overcrowding, serious enough before the China hostilities, and trebly so now, contributes towards the creation and spread of disease, thereby gravely imperilling the health of the community; from a defence point of view these indigents present potential handicaps to successful operations, whether military or economic. Nothing, in fact, is more calculated to hinder the successful defence of the Colony in the event of a crisis than this vast army of dependents.

Government has revealed more than once that it is ceaselessly striving to find the solution to the problem. The latest move, and one which at face value appears to hold out brightest prospects of reasonable results, is the creation of a camp at Green Island in Macao waters, from where persons wishing to return to their ancestral homes, can be repatriated. That the scheme could ever reach the stage of practicability is due essentially to the hearty co-operation of the Macao authorities. The camp is to be capable of holding 2,000 people, the eventual aim being, of course, a constant stream of people returning to their homes from Hongkong via the camp.

The Hongkong Government is meeting the cost of constructing the camp and its management is entrusted to the Red Swastika Society. Free passage will be offered from Hongkong and the New Territories, and returning evacuees who need assistance will be provided with travelling expenses both from Hongkong to Macao, and thence to their homes, by the Hongkong Government.

Every encouragement, both official and unofficial, should be



YESTERDAY morning I received by post from London a large registered envelope. Across the flap, which had been slit by more than one censor on the way, was gummed, alongside the familiar "Opened by Examiner 1234," another label with the more sinister legend: "Direccion General de Seguridad, Madrid."

The envelope contained a new cheque-book from my bank in London. I had wondered why it was so long in coming, and now I wondered more why it had gone through Madrid on its way to Lisbon, though a somewhat erratic, but on the whole effective direct air mail does exist between England and Portugal. The mystery was solved when I looked at the address on the envelope: "Lisbon, Spain."

How many British business firms, I wonder, or at least their clerks and secretaries, still confuse the capitals of Spain and Portugal? How many British schoolboys know which is which, and how many English men-in-the-street know where to find Lisbon on the map of Europe?

MY bank's mistake is an odd reminder of the days, not far distant, when Portugal, this small, remote country tucked away in a corner of Europe and seldom mentioned in British newspapers since it ceased to be the scene of monthly revolutions, meant nothing, but an evil memory of geography lessons to the ordinary Britisher.

Yet Portugal is not only "our oldest ally," as the after-dinner speakers on Iberian affairs love to remind us, but country with the eight centuries of chequered but on the whole proud history behind it; a nation of seafarers like ourselves; the centre of a big colonial empire, 25 times the size of the mother country, and the centre also of a network of cultural tradition and affinity, spread widely in South America. The Portuguese are Latins if you like, speaking a language which I find more like the peasant dialect of Northern Italy than Spanish.

But they are Atlantic, not Mediterranean Latins; they inherit their seafaring tradition largely from the Genoese, the Phoenicians and the forgotten wanderers from whom the mys-

given to this scheme. If, as it seems the authorities desire, it is to be a voluntary exodus, coaxing will be necessary; this can be best provided by Chinese community leaders, the Chinese press, and enterprising forms of propaganda. Experience has shown that the Chinese evacuees are loth to leave what to them is the attractive haven of Hongkong; but the needs of the Colony are vital and urgent; therefore nothing should be left undone which will assist in making the Green Island scheme a complete success.

STRANGEST CAPITAL IN THE WORLD

terious Basques, who resemble them, also spring. There is a strong negro and colonial strain among them, and they have been likened to the Irish by a shrewd observer.

★
ALTOGETHER an enterprising, remarkable people, looking westwards and southwards across the ocean for inspiration more than they have ever looked to Spain.

Now, after a twilit period of economic reconstruction at home and comparative eclipse abroad, the Portuguese suddenly find themselves in the European limelight once more.

With most of the Continent of Europe under German domination, Portugal to-day forms not only one of the last refuges of peace but Europe's stepping-stone to America, her only remaining open channel for the receipt of supplies from the New World, and one of the few connecting links left between European countries which, though not themselves at war, are surrounded or menaced by warring States.

At one stroke what was a quiet backwater in Europe finds itself turned into a main line of communications. Lisbon (once described as the key to the Mediterranean, thought it lies on the Atlantic coast) has become the trade capital of free Western Europe. Its population has been greatly increased by refugees, extra officials, business men and less desirable visitors from every country which now looks to Portugal for an outlet to the world beyond.

★
PORTUGAL is the one remaining lung through which half a dozen countries breathe. Without the flow of supplies through Lisbon and Oporto they would be stifled with the Axis Powers by the slowly growing pressure of the British blockade.

This 'new-found importance and activity give Lisbon and other centres of commerce in this country an air of busy prosperity very pleasant after the war-time atmosphere of most other European towns.

In Lisbon life is gay, more abundant, keyed up to a faster pace than it ever knew in peacetime. The newcomer finds a community at peace and, at first sight at any rate, enjoying plenty too. Peace and plenty is not quite a true description of Portuguese conditions; for the country as a whole is still poor and life for the peasants and low-paid-workers is still hard.

But at least they do not live in the shadow of death like many of their fellow-men, and a real wave of prosperity has descended on a good part of the community. Hotels are always crowded now, and charge accordingly; restaurants, show-places generally and all who supply the needs of foreigners have not done so well for years. The needs of foreigners have not, done so well for years.

A new cosmopolitan life, not bent on gaiety as in the pleasure centres of pre-war Europe, but producing a sort of brilliance by its movement and variety none

S B O N

LISBON, Portugal's capital, to-day finds itself through the fortunes of war the one remaining lung through which half a dozen countries of Europe can still breathe. The News Chronicle's Special Correspondent there, DAVID SCOTT, tells the story of present-day life in this suddenly all-important city, and of the vital political background to the scene.

burst the tenuous boundaries that confine him now. But her life and that of her Empire depend on her sea communications, and to keep these open she must needs rely on the forces of the other side. Yet these same forces, in their struggle for victory, cannot avoid grievous damage to the Portuguese economy.

The British blockade hits Portuguese importers, manufacturers and shippers hard. We may be sure enough that our battle, which is the battle of democracy, is also the battle of all free men against aggressions; but it is less easy to preach that doctrine in a country whose leaders have thrown parliamentary democracy on the scrapheap.

Whatever may be the rival claims of democracy through the ballot-box and constitutional dictatorship as ideals of government, Portugal finds herself bound by her geographical position and her military weakness to tread the narrow path that lies between.

★
AT the moment she seems to be balanced fairly securely on her neutral tight-rope, with the contending influences of the Axis and the English-speaking nations equally matched on either side. Neither belligerent is yet ready to upset this balance with a clear prospect of success; a move by either would bring the other into the field. Meanwhile, such influence as Portugal can exercise in this war of empires is used to prevent conflict from spreading westwards.

★
A time may come when that influence and the unique position of this country may have their value as mediating agencies. Until then the Portuguese can only hope to live in peace, even though they live dangerously. They have at least the satisfaction of playing a new and useful part in the life of a distracted Europe and playing quorum knocking almost at her gates, ready at any moment to will.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I ain't getting nowhere, Chief—the only secret I can get out of him is a plan he has to outmanoeuvre his wife!"

FULL REPORT OF PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH BRITAIN BUILDING HUGE AIR FORCE IN RESOLVE TO HOLD MIDDLE EAST

LONDON, June 10 (Reuter).—Mr Winston Churchill began his reply to the debate in the House of Commons in an easy confident tone. The Prime Minister declared that nobody could possibly complain of the tone, temper and matter of the debate.

The kind of criticism we had to-day—some was very searching—was the kind that the Government not only accepted but welcomed. However, the way in which the debate came about was calculated to give a feeling of challenge to the security of the administration.

From the viewpoint of advantage to the country, that raised serious considerations. There were all kinds of paragraphs and reports in the newspapers that there was grave uneasiness and demanding a "full accounting."

Therefore, one was bound to take a serious view because of the interests involved. It would be a mistake if the House got into the habit of calling for explanations on varying episodes in this dangerous and widespread struggle and asked for an account to be given when any action was lost or any part of the front was beaten in.

In the first place, no full explanation could possibly be given without revealing valuable information to the enemy, not only about a particular operation which was ended but about the general position and also on the processes of thought which were followed by our war direction and High Command.

There was always a danger that a Minister might, in seeking to vindicate the course we had pursued, inadvertently say something which might supply the enemy with some essential and perhaps seemingly innocent-looking fact about which the enemy was in doubt and thus enable the enemy to construct a comprehensive and accurate picture of the way in which we were looking at things.

Dictators' Advantage
Dictator Governments were not under any similar pressure to explain or excuse any ill success that might befall them.

"Unlike these pretentious, formidable potentates, I am only a servant of the Crown with considerable responsibility upon me," continued Mr Churchill. The House would not wish any servant whom they have entrusted with such duties to be at a disadvantage to our antagonists.

"I have not heard that Hitler had to attend the Reichstag and tell them why he sent the Bismarck on her disastrous cruise when, by waiting a few weeks and choosing his opportunity when perhaps our capital ships were dispersed on convoy duty, she might have gone out, accompanied by the Tirpitz, another 45,000-ton ship, and offered us battle."

"Neither have I heard any convincing statement by Mussolini why a greater part of his African Empire has been conquered and over 200,000 of his soldiers are prisoners in our hands."

"I should feel under a needless disadvantage if I were obliged in a public debate to give an account of our operations irrespective of whether the time was suitable or not. It would, for instance, have been a nuisance if Parliament had demanded a debate on the loss of the Hood before we had been in a position to explain the measures we had taken to secure the destruction of the Bismarck."

Choosing The Occasion
"I always take very great pains to serve the House and always to associate the House with events, and it would be better if I were permitted, on behalf of the Government, to choose the occasion for making a statement about the war, which I am most anxious to do."

"Another reason why I should have deprecated a debate on the fighting in Crete is that it is only one part of a very important, complicated campaign which is being fought in the Middle East and can only be reviewed as one part."

Factor of Time
"Into the general survey of the war come all sorts of considerations about gain and loss of time, and its effect upon the future as well as the entire distribution of our available resources to meet the many calls upon them."

"For instance, Sir John Wardlaw Milne asked why we were when we had Crete in our possession for more than six months, that we did not construct numerous airfields and place them in the highest state of defence, and he reminded us how very efficiently the Germans would have done such work if Crete had fallen into their hands."

"Everyone will admit that it would have been a mistake to make a great number of airfields in Crete unless we could find the anti-aircraft guns, both of high and low ceiling, and aircraft to defend those airfields, for that would simply have facilitated the descent of the enemy's air-borne troops upon the island."

"To answer the question why not enough guns were provided for the two serviceable airfields in Crete, one would have to consider whether we could spare them for that purpose."

Battle of Atlantic
"That leads us to a wider sphere. All this time, the Battle of the Atlantic has been going on and the very great number of guns which might usefully have been deployed in Crete, have been and are being mounted on merchant vessels to beat off the attacks of pocket war-

ships in air power, was able to drive our aircraft from the airfields in Greece and, adding this to his enormously superior anti-aircraft batteries, he was able to make those airfields rapidly available for his own use."

Influence of Weather
"Moreover as the season was advancing, many more airfields became available to him as the weather improved and dried them up. It was evident, therefore, that an attack on Crete, if it were made, would be primarily an air-borne attack for which again a vastly superior hostile air force would be available."

"The question arose whether we should try to defend Crete or yield it without a fight. Nobody who bears responsibility for the decision to defend Crete was ignorant of the fact that conditions permitted only the most meagre British air support to be provided for our troops in the island and the Fleet operating round the island. It was not a fact that dawned upon the military and other authorities after the decision had been taken. It was the foundation of a difficult and harsh choice whether Crete should be defended without effective air support or whether the Germans should be permitted to occupy it without opposition."

Terrible Alternatives
"Some say that we should never fight without superior or at least ample air support and ask when this lesson will be learned. But suppose you cannot have it? The questions to be settled are not always between what is good and bad. Very often, it is a choice between two very terrible alternatives. If you cannot have this essential and desirable air support, must you yield important key points, one after another?"

"Others have told me: 'You should defend no place that you cannot be sure that you can hold.' Then one must ask: 'Can one ever be sure how a battle will develop before it is even fought?'"

"If the principle of not defending any place you cannot be sure of holding were adopted, would not the enemy be able to make an unlimited number of valuable conquests without any fighting at all? Where would you make a stand and engage them with results?"

Making Nazis Pay
"The further question arises: 'What would happen if you allowed the enemy to advance and over-run, precious and valuable strategic points? Suppose we had never gone to Greece or attempted to defend Crete. Where would the Germans be now?'"

"Suppose we simply resign territory and strategic islands without a fight. Might they not at this early stage of the campaign in 1941 already be masters of Syria and Iraq and preparing themselves for an advance into Persia?"

"The Germans in this war have gained many victories. They have easily over-run great countries and beaten down strong Powers with little resistance. It is hardly a question of time gained by fighting strongly, even at a disadvantage, for important points, but there is also the vitally important principle of stubborn resistance to the will of the enemy."

Fatal Doctrine
"These are some arguments that deserve to be considered before you can adopt the rule that you have a certainty of winning at any point and that if you have not got it before-hand, you must clear out. The whole history of war shows the fatal absurdity of such a doctrine."

"It has been repeatedly proved that fierce and stubborn resistance even against heavy odds and under exceptional conditions of local disadvantage is an essential element in victory."

"The decision to fight for Crete was taken with the full knowledge that air support would be at a minimum. If anyone can see apart from the question whether you have adequate supplies or not—who measures the distance from our airfields in Egypt and compares them with the distances from enemy airfields in Greece, and who acquiesces in himself with the radius of dive-bombers and aircraft."

Takes Full Responsibility
"I take the fullest personal responsibility for that decision, but the Chiefs of Staff, the Defence Committee, and General Wavell will not only thought that Crete ought to be defended in the circumstances but that in spite of lack of air support we had a good chance of winning the battle."

"Nobody had any illusions about the scale of the enemy air-borne attack. We knew that it would be gigantic and intense. Reconnaissance over Greek aerodromes showed the enormous mass of aircraft which were gathering there—many hundreds—and it turned out that the enemy was prepared to pay an almost unlimited price for this conquest and his resources, which concentrated upon any particular point, often be overwhelming at that point."

Unofficial Broadcasts
Referring to statements which had been ascribed to spokesmen of the War Office and Air Ministry, the Prime Minister declared that the officers who give these broadcasts are not acquainted with the control of affairs and with what is decided or thought or felt in the Chiefs of Staff Committee or the Defence Committee. "I would very much have liked to stop them and in some cases I have reduced them in number."

Access To Information
"It is very risky to give a professional officer to give a weekly explanation on the war when the nature of things, although he may be

very accomplished in his profession, he cannot know and ought not to know facts as they are understood at secret meetings.

At the same time one is appealed to ceaselessly to give more information to make the war more interesting to people, and tell them more about what is going on, but it is not possible for the Head of the Government or even the Chiefs of Staff to scrutinise beforehand these detailed weekly statements which are made.

"I certainly think the matter must be reconsidered (Hear, hear). As I have said, nobody has illusions about the tremendous scale of airborne attack, the greatest ever delivered in the world, and that we should resist it without any but the most restricted air support on our side."

Battle For Crete
"Let us look at the anatomy of this battle for Crete, which was undertaken in bleak circumstances. We hoped that the 25,000 or 30,000 good troops—I am making it a little vague—with artillery and a portion of tanks aided by Greek forces, would be able to destroy parachute and glider landings by the enemy and prevent him from using the airfields or harbours."

"Our army was to destroy airborne attacks while the navy held off and destroyed seaborne attacks. But there was a time limit."

"The action of the Navy in maintaining the northern sea guard without adequate air defence was bound to be very costly. It is known how serious were those losses."

"We could only stand a certain proportion of naval losses before the northern sea guard of the Fleet would have to be withdrawn. If, meanwhile, the army could succeed in blitting off the head of the whole terrible apparatus of the airborne invasion before the naval time limit or less limit was reached, then the enemy would have had to begin all over again, and having regard to the enormous and unprecedented scale of the operation and the losses he would have to incur, he might well for a time have at least broken it off—at any rate there would have been a long delay before he could have mounted it again."

"That was the basis whereon a decision was reached."

Key To The East
"What would our critics have said if we had given up Crete without firing a shot? We should have been told that we had surrendered to the enemy the key of the Eastern Mediterranean, that our communications with Malta and our power to interrupt the enemy's communications with Libya were grievously endangered."

"There is only too much truth in all that, although, perhaps, it will not in the end turn out badly."

"Crete was an important salient in our line of defence, like Fort Douaumont at Verdun in 1916, and like Kemmel Hill in 1918. These were taken by the Germans, but in each case the Germans lost the battle, and also the campaign, and in the end lost the war, but can you be sure that the same result would have been achieved if the Allies had not fought for Douaumont and Kemmel Hill?"

Airfields Not Mined
"These battles can only be judged in their relation to the campaign as a whole. I have been asked why were the Crete airfields not mined beforehand or again why they were not commanded by long-range gun-fire or why there were not more tanks allotted to their defences and so on."

"I can answer these questions but I do not propose to discuss tactics here because it is quite impossible for us to fight battles in detail either beforehand or afterwards from Whitehall or from the Commons. His Majesty's Government, in their responsibility to Parliament choose the best generals they can find, set before them the broad strategic objects of a campaign, offer them any advice or counsel that may seem fitting, ask the necessary searching questions and then support them to the best of their power in man, machine, and also so long as they retain their confidence, they support them with loyal comradeship in failure or success."

Battles of Last War
"It is impossible to go into tactical details and I never remember in the last war in those great battles which cost something like 40,000, 50,000 or 70,000 men—I am talking of battles of a single day—and in which sometimes there were grave errors made, they were not often made the subject of arraignment of the Government in the Commons."

"It is on grave strategic issues of policy come that it is fitting for us here to endeavour to form a final opinion. Defeat is bitter. There is no use in trying to explain defeat. People do not like defeat and do not like explanations, however elaborate or plausible. The only answer to defeat is victory."

"If the Government in war-time gives the impression that it cannot in the long run procure victory, who cares for its explanations? It ought to go that if you are quite sure that you can find another which can do better."

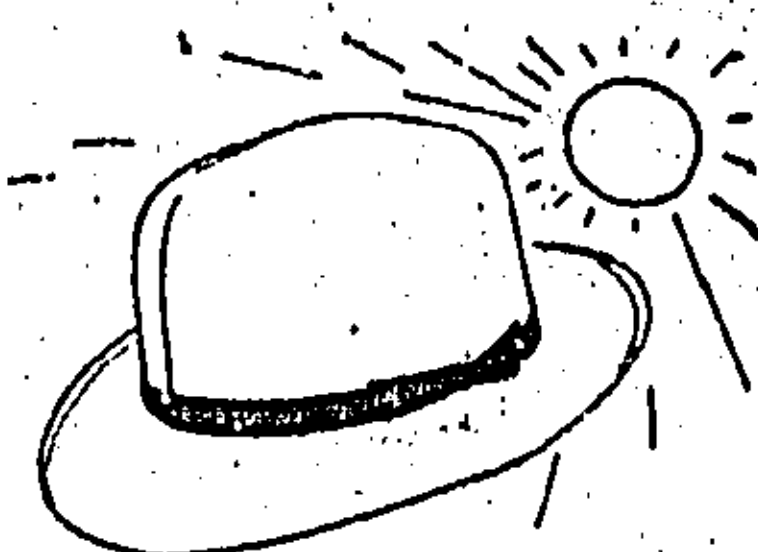
Steady Government
"However, no Government can conduct a war unless it stands on solid and stable foundation and knows that it, like a great ship, can weather through a period of storms into clearer weather. Unless there is a strong impression of solidarity and strength in a government in time of war, a government cannot give the support necessary to the fighting men and their commanders in a difficult period and in a disheartening and disappointing period."

"If a government has always to be looking over its shoulder to see whether it is going to be stabbed in the back, it is not a government."

"It is a government which has always to be looking over its shoulder to see whether it is going to be stabbed in the back, it is not a government."

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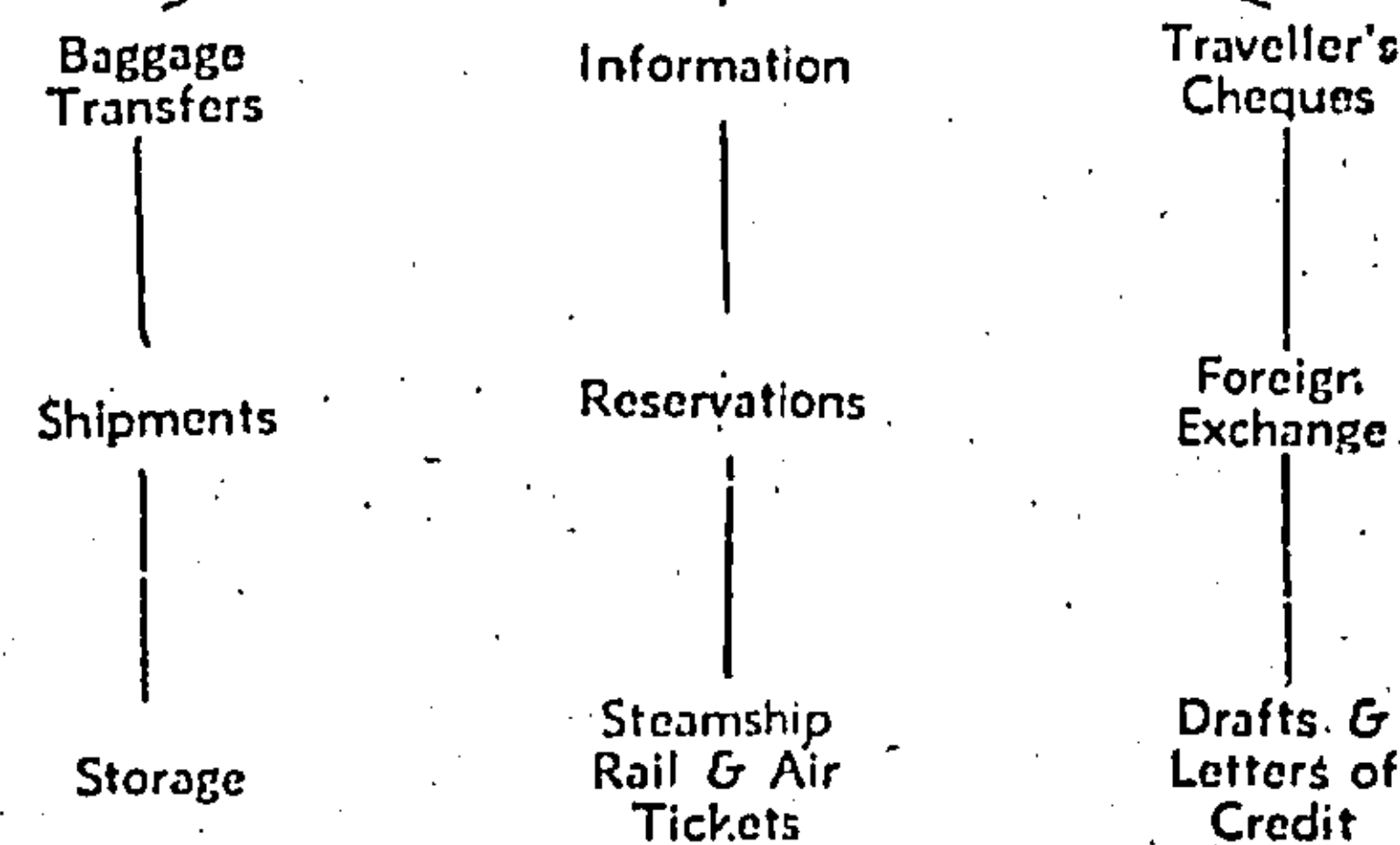
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TURN TO Page 7, Column One

Around The Courses

Craig Wood Achieves Ambition Of Years

Two Major U.S. Titles Gained In Two Months

He Learned To Fade!

(By "Birdie")

AFTER ALMOST TEN YEARS of striving for one of the four top prizes in the pro. golfer's bag—the U.S. and British Opens, the U.S.P.C.A. and Masters Tournaments—in which period he was twice beaten in replays and once on the 38th hole, Craig Wood has won not one but two of the titles in as many months!

In April he won the Augusta Masters Tournament, and on Sunday he took first place in the U.S. Open.

His scores in the Open were 73, 71, 70=284, but a peculiar omission in the scores for the first 36 holes was his total of 144. Clayton Heafner and Densmore Shute both had 144 and were listed at the top, but there was no mention of Craig Wood!

Shute was second in the Open with 287, and it was pleasant revenge for Wood that Shute had finished early and was being lauded champion in the clubhouse when he came through strongly over the last 18 and snatched the title away for in 1933 these two shared first place in the British Open, and Shute won the replay.

Then in 1939, the American Open slipped from his grasp when he tied with Byron Nelson, and Nelson's name was inscribed on the roll of champions after the replay.

Peculiarly, he took revenge on this latter player in the Masters Tournament this year, winning by three strokes over the last nine holes!

THIS latter victory for Wood had, perhaps, the finer flavour, for with it he laid out the bogey of almost ten years. Like the bridesmaid who was ever a bridesmaid and never the bride, he had been hovering around the top for many years.

Other than the two instances just mentioned, he lost the P.C.A. title to Paul Runyan in 1934 on the 38th hole, and in this year and the next (1935) had been very close to the Masters title.

Thus, Wood, who is near his 40th birthday, has reached the peak that most other golfers attain ten years later. It was a long climb, but those years, said Wood, had been spent in learning the shots that enabled him to become the master of the Masters.

"When I first started golf," he stated, "I was a natural, but, and to overcome that I had to learn facts."

That isn't humorous touch, it may seem incredible that anyone should have to learn to slice (which is what a fade is), it is the control of that shot that requires skill.

ACTUALLY, I wonder how many of us have any idea of the finesse that goes to a professional's make-up? I have only a faint idea but can imagine more.

There is this control of the hook and slice, and of distance. The other day I read an article by Henry Cotton on a match he played with Alfred Padgham. In this he wrote of a particular occasion when he was in doubt whether to play a low No. 2 or a high No. 3. He did the first which was not satisfactory, while Padgham played the second which was perfect for the occasion.

Then there was that celebrated occasion when Jim Ferrier drove off with his putter into a gale headwind or a short hole where others had failed, even with woods!

This knowledge can only be but a small part of what the professional requires. He has to put it into execution, and with this in mind it may be easier to appreciate why the pro. spends more time on the practice tee than on the course.

THAT is quite a different version of what constitutes a good golfer to that from one of the fair sex at Deep Water Bay recently. After making a shot she was while child for not keeping her head down and watching the ball.

"Oh, anyone can hit the ball if you look at it," she replied. "It is a good golfer that can do it without!"

Billiards Exhibition For B.W.O.F.

The Council of the British War Organisation Fund wish to acquaint the public with the news that the Club de Recreio have kindly organised a Billiards Exhibition which will take place on June 27 at 9.15 p.m., the proceeds of which will be donated to the Fund.

The programme comprises a match between the former Colony Champion and a Chinese player. There will also be an exhibition of Snooker and of trick shots.

It is hoped that the public will avail themselves of this unique opportunity of passing a pleasant and interesting evening at the same time helping to make the exhibition a valuable pecuniary success for the British War Organisation Fund.

Inter-Hong Gala At "Y" To-night

FIRST INTER-HONG swimming gala will be held at the Y.M.C.A. pool this evening at 8.30 p.m. Proceeds are for the Bomber Fund, and a good attendance is expected. Tickets have been sold on an auction basis, and a sum far above the advertised cost has been realised already in two of the Hongs.

Teams and events will be:

100 YARDS MEDLEY RELAY

Hongkong Bank—C. F. Hyde (free), D. G. Day (back), M. F. L. Haynes (breast) and P. M. Thompson (free).
B. and N.Y. G. H. Upton, J. A. Stewart, R. G. Castleton and A. C. Hutchinson.

Jardines—E. A. Roberts, E. A. Gaubert, N. D. Hooker and D. O. Parsons.
Electric—J. H. Maycock, J. K. Sloan, D. Hutchinson and G. Saunders.
Kowloon Dock—L. Barkus, C. Logan, M. Dietrich and A. S. Bliss.
Dodwell—C. L. Salter, L. A. Benn, P. B. Wilson and D. H. Stewart.

VETERAN'S (OVER 40) 25 Yards

C. F. Hyde (Bank), G. Campbell (B. and N.Y.), D. L. Newblazing (Jardines), W. R. Smith (Electric), C. Logan (K. Dock) and A. W. W. Salter (Dodwell).

50 YARDS FREE-STYLE

F. M. Thompson (Bank), J. A. Stewart (B. and N.Y.), E. A. Roberts (Jardines), D. Hutchinson (Electric), C. Logan (K. Dock) and L. A. Benn (Dodwell).

DIVING, TWO OPTIONAL

D. G. Day (Hongkong Bank), J. A. Stewart (B. and N.Y.), N. D. Hooker (Jardines), G. Saunders (Electric), M. Dietrich (K. Dock) and P. B. Wilson (Dodwell).

100 YARDS MIXED RELAY

Bank—D. G. Day, Miss J. Bookner, Mrs. J. Duppuy and F. M. Thompson.
B. and N.Y.—J. A. Stewart, Mrs. Torrible, Miss R. Cockburn and A. C. Hutchinson.
Jardines—E. A. Roberts, Miss D. Longbottom, Miss V. Blackburn and N. D. Hooker.
Electric—D. Hutchinson, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Grant and G. Saunders.
Dodwell—P. B. Wilson, Miss D. Dodwell, Mrs. G. Coddard and L. A. Benn.

150 YARDS FREE-STYLE RELAY

Bank—C. F. Hyde, D. G. Day, G. T. Harrington, M. F. L. Haynes, M. G. Caruthers and F. M. Thompson.
B. and N.Y.—J. A. Stewart, R. G. Castleton, G. Campbell, V. G. H. Upton, R. G. Adams and A. C. Hutchinson.
Jardines—E. A. Roberts, N. D. Hooker, D. O. Parsons, W. K. Corneek, E. A. Gaubert and G. P. Stone.
Kowloon Dock—C. Logan, A. S. Bliss, L. Barkus, M. Dietrich, V. Ramsey and L. Lapsley.
Dodwell—From L. A. Benn, P. B. Wilson, D. H. Stewart, C. L. Salter, M. Dietrich, L. C. Baker and A. W. W. Salter.

League Tennis

Easy Victories In "B" Division Games Yesterday

RESULTS in the "B" Division of the Tennis League yesterday were most decisive. Chinese R.C. beat Civil Service C.C. 7-2, Kow. Tong beat Army 8-1 and South China defeated K.C.C. 8-1.

Scores were:

C.R.C. 7 C.S.C.C. 2

C.R.C. beat Civil Service 7-2.

O. L. Pang and D. L. Lu beat I. Agastuff and J. Bendall 6-3; beat I. Agastuff and T. Skinner 6-1; beat M. Yatskin and T. Wardle 6-2.

D. C. Luk and C. C. Luk beat Agastuff and Bendall 6-0; beat Agastuff and Skinner 6-4; beat Yatskin and Wardle 6-1.

S. W. Ling and W. C. Choi lost to Agastuff and Bendall 4-6; lost to Agastuff and Skinner 3-6; beat Yatskin and Wardle 6-0.

ARMY 8 K. TONG 1

Army lost to Kowloon Tong 1-8.

R. E. Guest and J. C. L. Pearce lost to P. H. Kwok and T. E. Ling 3-8; lost to P. H. Kwok and T. E. Ling 3-8; lost to P. H. Kwok and T. E. Ling 3-8.

Head and P. J. T. Skiplith lost to Kwok and Ling 3-8; drew with Lee and Khoo 6-6; lost to Lee and Ma 3-6.

J. Emberson and J. Webb lost to Kwok and Ling 3-8; drew with Lee and Khoo 6-6; lost to Lee and Ma 3-6.

S.C.A.A. 4 K.C.C. 1

Kowloon lost to South China 4-1.

T. E. Lee and P. F. Grue lost to W. T. Lee and W. C. Ho 4-1; beat W. T. Lee and W. C. Ho 4-1; lost to K. H. Ho and P. H. Ho 4-1.

N.A.E. Mackay and P. Kengabacker lost to Lee and Ho 3-6; lost to Ho and Wen 3-6; lost to Ho and Wen 3-6.

W. Zimmern and D. H. Hazell lost to Lee and Ho 3-6; lost to Ho and Wen 3-6; lost to Ho and Wen 3-6.



Craig Wood, the Master, at the top of his swing for a drive. First rule of a good backswing, he says, is not to hurry it.

Lawn Bowls

First Matches Of Open Pairs Tournament

Moonlight Finish At Recreio

FIRST MATCHES in the Open Pairs Lawn Bowls Championship were played on various greens in the Colony yesterday, though several were postponed. Three of the five games were close, while at Recreio one of the two games played there finished around 7.45 p.m.

Scores in brief were:

At C.S.C.C.—A. Willerton and G. Davies beat K. W. Farrow and A. G. Gratton 35-10.

At Craigengower—C. W. Lam and N. P. Kurunjin beat W. K. Way and E. Zimmern 25-21.

At H.K.F.C.—N. J. Bebbington and J. F. McGowan beat M. I. Razack and A. J. Coelho 22-20.

At Kowloon F.C.—A. Eastman and W. Simpson beat V. Allenza and V. Chittenden 20-16.

At Recreio—E. Curtis and A. W. Smith beat F. Nolan and A. Jilott 19-16; P. A. Packham and W. McNeill beat R. Leigh and R. S. Meadows 20-20.

Long Game At Recreio

The first of the two games at the Club de Recreio was a lengthy affair, finishing as it did around 7.45 p.m. It was, in fact, a five (!) scored on the 20th end that gave Curtis and Smith their first lead in the match.

Nolan and Jilott opened with a four and increased this to six before Curtis and Smith registered their first single. From there the score went to 9-1, 11-4, 13-0, at which period the eventual winners staged something of a rally and with five shots (2,1 and 2) over the next three ends, drew up to 13-11.

Another two and then a single, however, gave Nolan and Jilott a five shots' lead again at 16-11, but darkness was beginning to set in. With a two, Curtis and Smith scored to be led 16-13.

Then came the five on the 20th end. Curtis drew to lie three, and Smith went down and added another two. But the light was bad. From the mat the jack could just be made out as a faint white dot in the gloom.

On the final end, leading by two, Curtis again succeeded in lying the shot when Smith and Jilott went down to bowl. The first five woods were either through or short, but Jilott with his third sliced the jack to take the shot.

Smith was not to be outdone and with a real feeler in the dark took out that shot to lie again. Jilott was unable to do anything with his last wood—the two previous "miracles" were as much as one could expect.

Second Match

TWO FIVES went to the credit of P. A. Packham and W. McNeill who beat R. Leigh and R. S. Meadows in

Major Baseball

Chicago Cubs Trounce N. Y. Giants

NEW YORK, June 10 (UP).—Chicago Cubs trounced New York Giants 11-0 in the National Baseball League to-day. Scores were:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	11	10	3
Batteries: Olsen, McCullough	0	7	3
New York	0	1	0
Batteries: McGee, Wittie, Danning	0	1	0
Cincinnati	4	8	1
Batteries: Vandemeyer, Lombardi	0	1	0
Boston	3	9	1
Batteries: Salvo, Lamanna, Berres, Mast	0	1	0
St. Louis	3	8	0
Batteries: Warneke, Mancuso	0	1	0
Philadelphia	0	1	0
Batteries: Johnson, Crouch, Warren	0	1	0
Pittsburgh	3	6	2
Batteries: Heintzelman, Kilgus, Deltz, Lanning, Lopez	4	10	0
Brooklyn	4	10	0
Batteries: Fitzsimmons, Owen	0	1	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
New York	8	14	1
Batteries: Peck, Dickey	3	6	0
Chicago	3	6	0
Batteries: Rigney, Haynes, Tresh	1	4	2
Washington	1	4	2
Batteries: Hudson, Carrasquel, Early	4	8	0
Cleveland	4	8	0
Batteries: Feller, Hemsley	0	1	0
Philadelphia	3	10	3
Batteries: McGrath, Marchildon, French, Hayes	0	1	0
Detroit	0	1	0
Batteries: Bridges, Benton, Tebbets, Sullivan	0	1	0

THE BOSTON-ST. LOUIS GAME WAS WASHED OUT BY RAIN.

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GARDEN TOOLS



"It has been said that it is the bad workman who complains about his tools; but there is no doubt at all that with better tools a finer job can be done."

First-grade SHEFFIELD STEEL

Forks and spades, Trowels, Shears, Scythes, Reap Hooks, Hoes, and Watering cans. Revolving Lawn Sprinklers.

Ransomes LAWN MOWERS

"The Finest in the World"

HARDWARE SECTION

Sports & Games

Equipment Dept.

Ground Floor

LANE CRAWFORD'S

The House of Quality & Service

Vancouver Sued For Damages

Injury From Softball

THE CITY of Vancouver was named one of the defendants in a suit which opened in Supreme Court recently, in which William R. Fraser, mechanical engineer, 454 West Thirtieth, claims unstated damages for loss of his right eye as the result of a wild throw in a softball game.

Joined with the city in the defence is Frank Sanie, 1785 West Fifth. The case is being tried before Chief Justice Morrison and an eight-man jury. Fraser, who is employed by University of British Columbia, was driving to town on July 9 when he stopped to roll a cigarette on Vine near Connaught Park.

Eye Removed

A SOFTBALL crashed through the right-hand window of his car and the splinters of glass injured his eye so that it had to be removed.

It is alleged that Sanie, a member of the Robertson & Hackett team, threw the ball from second base to first and the ball went wide and struck Fraser's car.

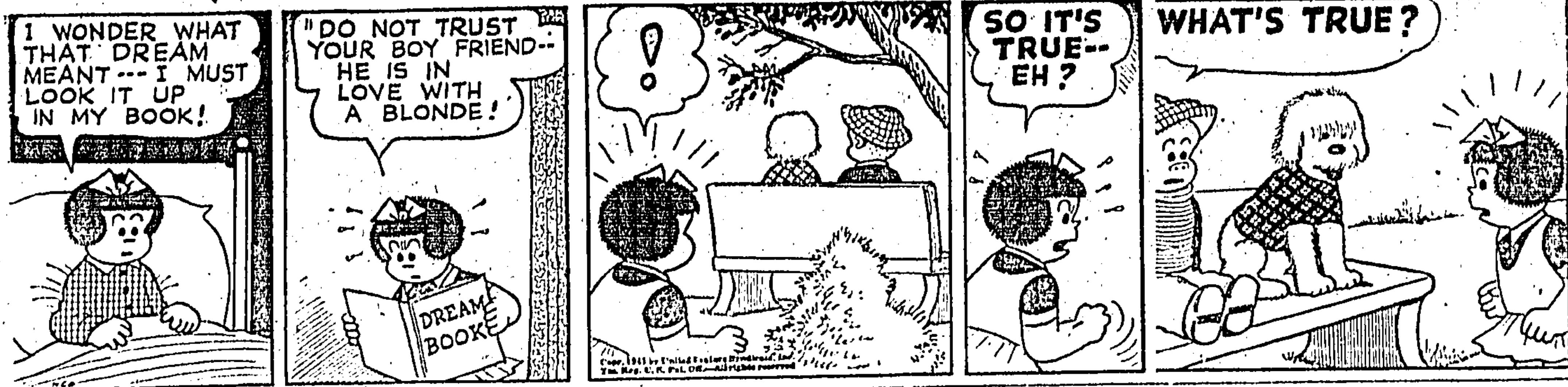
Liability is charged against the city for failing to provide the park with adequate protection.

Martin Griffin, K.C., is counsel for plaintiff and D. R. McTaggart, K.C., and Arthur E. Lord for the city, and J. B. Noble for Sanie.

Challenger For Louis

Ben Simon Scores K.O.

NANCY



Mr Churchill Reveals Britain's Total War Casualties To Date

(Continued from Page 5.)

the back or not it cannot possibly keep its eye on the enemy. "Another point of some difficulty which presents itself to me whenever I am asked to make a statement to the House is whether I ought to encourage good hopes of successful outcomes of particular operations or ought to prepare the public for a serious disappointment. From a purely British standpoint there is no doubt that the second of these courses is to be preferred and this is the course I have usually followed.

Unique British "The British nation is unique in this respect that they are the only people who like to be told bad things are, who like to be told the worst and like to be told that they are very likely to get much worse in the future and that they must prepare themselves for further reverses. "But when you go to other countries—oddly enough I saw a message from the authorities who are most concerned with our Arab problem at present, urging that we should be careful not to indulge in too gloomy forecasts. The Arabs do not understand the British character of meeting trouble long before it comes, and I think it is much better to go on putting a bold face on things and then meet disaster when it arrives.

Pessimistic Statements "Any statements of a pessimistic character used here are calculated to discourage our friends and to spread alarm and despondency over wide regions to affect nicely-balanced neutrals and encourage the enemy, who, of course, seizes upon any phrase or any gloomy allusion and repeats it myriads-fold in its strident propaganda.

It makes me feel very much whether Members of Parliament have not got to pick their words very carefully. In this deadly war, wherein we are gripped with dangers that are as measureless as they are unprecedented, closing in upon us in so many quarters with so much to defend and such limited resources, so many chances which may turn ill against us—it is a great pity if statements are made which add nothing to the informative criticism which is so valuable but which can be taken from their context and placarded all over the world as evidence that we are not united or that our case is much worse than it is.

Brunt of Fighting "One thing I regret very much is that the brunt of this fighting in the Middle East should have fallen so heavily on the splendid Australian and New Zealand troops. "I regret this for this reason among others, that the German propaganda machine is always reproaching us for fighting with other people's blood, and they mock us with the insulting taunt that England will fight to the last Australian or New Zealander. "It was very glad to see Mr. Merzies in his noble speech on Sunday, deal with this vile propaganda as it deserved.

There have been, in fact since 1941, almost as many British as there are Australian and New Zealand troops engaged in all operations in the Western Desert, in Greece and in Crete.

"Losses during this year compared with the number engaged are slightly heavier for the British than for the Dominion troops. In Crete also, the numbers were almost exactly equal, and the British loss was again slightly heavier.

"These figures include killed, wounded, missing and they include Indian and non-British troops.

British Regiments "In order to turn the edge of this German propaganda, I have asked the Secretary of War to endeavour to have mentioned more frequently the names of British regiments when this can be done without detriment to the operations.

"The following British regiments and units, for instance, fought in Crete: The Connaught Rangers, the Black Watch, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the Leicestershire Regiment, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and a number of Royal Marines who formed the rearguard and suffered most heavily of all.

"In fact, of the 2,000 Royal Marines who landed in Crete, 1,400 became casualties or prisoners.

"Naval losses of life in these operations exceed 500 officers and men, and while this was going on we also lost 1,300 men in H.M.S. Hood."

The Premier continued, "Of 10,000 lives lost so far in this war at home and abroad at least 85,000 have come from the Mother Country. Therefore, I repeat and repudiate German taunts on behalf of the Mother Country and the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand themselves.

Why Crete Was Left "It might be well to ask 'Why, having begun the battle in Crete did you not persist in the defence of the island?'—You could bring 17,000 men safely, to return to Egypt. Why

couldn't you have reinforced with 7,000 men to carry on the battle? "The moment that it was proved that we could not crush the airborne landings before the Fleet losses became too heavy to hold off sea-borne landings, Crete was lost and it was necessary to save what was possible of the army.

"It is one thing to take off 17,000 men with side arms and another to land them in fighting condition with guns and material. It is a wonderful thing that as many as 17,000 got away in face of the enemy's overwhelming command of the air.

Losses Compared "We should not regret the Battle of Crete. The fighting there attained a severity and fierceness which the Germans had not previously encountered in their walk through Europe. In killed, wounded, missing and prisoners we lost about 15,000 men.

"This takes no account of the losses of Greeks and Cretans who fought with the utmost bravery and suffered so heavily.

"On the other hand, from most careful and precise enquiries we believe that about 5,000 Germans were drowned in trying to cross the sea and lost 12,000 killed or wounded on the island itself.

"In addition, the airborne force which the Germans employed sustained extraordinary losses, about 100 fighters and bombers being destroyed and about 250 troop-carrying planes. This, when our air strength is overtaking the enemy's, is important.

"I am sure that it will be found that this sombre and ferocious battle which was lost upon no great margin was well worth fighting and will play an extremely important part in the whole defence of the Nile Valley throughout the present year.

Lessons Learned "It is asked: 'Will the lessons in Crete be learned and will they affect the defence of this island?' Officers who participated in the thickest of the fighting, including a New Zealand Brigade, are already approaching this country.

"Very full appreciations have been made by the Staff in the Middle East and are being made in a more lengthy form. This material will be examined by the Staff here and will be placed at the disposal of General Sir Alan Brooke, who commands the several millions of armed men in this island, including the Home Guard.

"Every effort will be made to profit by it.

"There are two facts to be borne in mind in comparing what happened in Crete with what might happen here. Firstly, we rely upon superiority in the air, certainly upon much greater air power, both actually and relatively than was proved sufficient last autumn. This sustains not only the land defence but liberates again the power of the Navy from the straitened in which it was held round Crete.

Scale of Effort "Secondly the scale of effort required of the Germans in attack would have to be multiplied many times over what was necessary. In Crete and it might be that this would be beyond the capacity of their resources for their schemes.

"Everything, however, will be done to meet an air-borne and sea-borne attack launched upon vast scale and maintained with a total disregard of losses. We shall not be lulled by those two arguments into any undue sense of security. An attack by parachute troops and gliders may be likened to an attack by incendiary bombs which, if not quickly extinguished one by one, may lead not only to serious fires but to an enormous conflagration.

when Mr. Hore-Belisha invited him to say something about air-arm co-operation. Mr. Churchill declared that last year the great need was to multiply fighters and bombers. It became an enormously important matter. Nevertheless, a proportion of Army co-operation squadrons were associated with the military forces but not on a scale which was desirable. It was of the utmost consequence that every division, especially every armoured division, should have a chance to live its daily life and training in close and precise relationship with the particular number of aircraft that it knows and that it can call upon at need.

"It was not possible last year to provide it on a large scale without trenching on other domains which were more vital to our safety, but it was the intention to go forward on that path immediately and provide the Army with a considerably larger number of aeroplanes suited entirely to the work that they had to do and above all to the development of that wireless connection between the ground forces of the air and military which the Germans had carried to such an extraordinary point of perfection.

No Difference in Crete "If this had been done in Crete, it would not have made any difference to the events there because the numbers there for the purpose of co-operating with the troops could not have altered the events.

Replying to the question as to who decided that the air force on the aerodromes in Crete were to be withdrawn, Mr. Churchill said that it was decided by the Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force in the Middle East on the recommendation of General Freyberg, and concurred in by the Commander of the Fleet Air Arm on the spot.

Mr. Churchill continued that the numbers were small and if they had not been withdrawn, they would have been blown off the aerodrome without having been able, in the slightest degree, to affect the course of events.

Mr. Churchill repeated that we have no territorial designs in Syria or anywhere else in French territory. We seek no colonies or advantages of any kind for ourselves in this war. "Let none of our French friends be deceived by blatant German and Vichy propaganda. On the contrary, we shall do all in our power to restore the freedom, independence and rights of France."

French Must Help "In a letter I wrote to General de Gaulle, I said that we shall do all in our power to restore France's freedom and her rights, but it will be for the French to aid in restoring her greatness. There can be no doubt that General de Gaulle is a more zealous defender of France's interests than are the men of Vichy, whose policy is that of utter subservience to the German enemy.

"It did not take much intelligence to see that the infiltration into Syria by the Germans and their intrigues in Iraq constituted very great dangers to the whole eastern flank of our defence in the Nile Valley and the Suez Canal.

"The only choice before us is that theatre for some time has been whether to encourage the Free French to attempt a counter-penetration by themselves, or whether at a heavier risk in delay, to prepare a considerable force as we have done.

Restoring Iraq "It was also necessary to restore the position in Iraq before any serious advance in Syria could be made. Our relations with Vichy and the possibilities of an open breach with the Vichy Government evidently raised the military and strategic significance of these movements to the very highest point.

"Finally and above all, the formidable menace of an invasion of Egypt by the German Army in Cilicia supported by large Italian forces, with this position in Syria, was nearly gone.

"German poison was spreading throughout the country and the revolt in Iraq, perhaps beginning prematurely, enabled us to take the necessary measures to correct the evil, but we must not rejoice or give way to jubilation while we are engaged in operations of this difficulty and when the reaction of the Germans still remains to us obscure and unknown.

Hitler mentioned March as the peak month of his effort against us on the sea. We were to be exposed to attacks on a scale never before dreamed of and there were many rumours of hundreds of U-boats and masses of aircraft to be used against us.

"These rumours were spread against us in the world and a very alarming impression was produced. Apart from the losses incurred in the fight in the Mediterranean, which were serious, the month of May was the best we have had for some time on the Atlantic.

"Prodigious efforts were made to bring our convoys and to protect ships and these exertions have not failed. It is much easier to sink ships than to build them or to bring them safely across the ocean. We have lately been taking a stronger hand in this sinking process ourselves. It is a most astonishing fact that in the month of May we sank and captured or caused to be scuttled no less than 257,000 tons of enemy shipping although they present us with a target which is perhaps one-tenth as great as we present to them.

Our World Traffic "While they sink from port to port under the protection of their air umbrellas our whole world wide traffic proceeds with never less than 2,000 ships on the seas or less than 40 per cent in danger zones on any day. Yet the losses we inflicted upon them in May were in the nature of three-quarters of the losses they inflicted upon us. This also has a bearing on the possibility of an airborne invasion because the destruction of enemy tonnage is proceeding at a most rapid and satisfactory rate.

"Nor need these solid grounds for thankfulness fall from us when we look at the aspect of the war in the Middle East. We have been at war for 21 months. Almost a year has passed since France deserted us and Italy came in against us.

"If anybody had said in June last that we should to-day hold every yard of territory for which Britain is responsible in the Middle East, that we would have conquered the whole of the Italian Empire of Abyssinia, Syria and East Africa and that Egypt, Palestine and Iraq would be well maintained, in January

By Ernie Bushmiller

Lovely to look at—



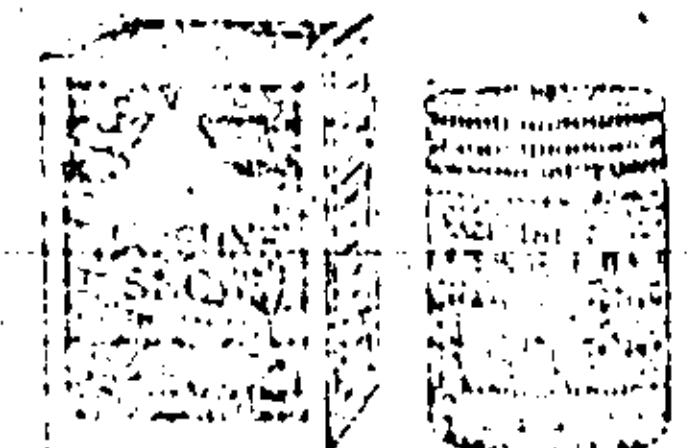
because she keeps herself immaculately groomed. "HAZELINE" SNOW" is her choice of toilet preparation for day use; for "HAZELINE" SNOW" keeps the skin smooth and supple. Its delicate fragrance adds charm to a lovely complexion.

"HAZELINE" SNOW"

The original non-greasy toilet preparation

Glass jars All Chemists and Stores

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. LONDON AND SHANGHAI



have been successfully defended, he would have been thought a very foolish visionary. But that is the position at the moment.

"It is more than three months since the Germans gave out that they would be in Suez in a month. They were telling the Spaniards that when Suez fell they would have to come into the war.

"Two months ago many people thought that we should be driven out of Tobruk or forced to capitulate there.

"The last time we had a debate on the war, one instructed commentator warned us gravely of the danger of a German thrust at Assiut at the head of the Delta.

"Six weeks ago all Iraq was in flames and Habbaniyah was declared to be in direct jeopardy. Women and children were evacuated by air. It was reported from army enemy quarters that surrender would be forced. A hostile insurgent government ruled in Baghdad in the closest association with the Germans and Italians. Our forces were pinned in Basrah having only just landed. Kirkuk and Mosul were in enemy hands.

All Regained "All has now been regained. We are advancing into Syria in force. Our front at Mersa Matruh in the Western Desert is unbroken and our defensive lines there are stronger than ever. The large forces which were occupied in the conquest of Abyssinia are now set free with an immense mass of transport and large numbers are on their way to or have

already reached, the Delta of the Nile.

"It would be most unfair and wrong, and very silly in the midst of a defence which so far has been crowned with remarkable success, to select the loss of the Crete salient as an excuse and pretext for branding with failure or taunt the great campaign for the defence of the Middle East which has so far prospered beyond all expectation and is now entering upon an even more intense and critical phase.

Next Six Months "I give no guarantee or make no promise or prediction for the future, but if the next six months, during which we must expect even harder fighting and many disappointments, should find us in no worse position than that wherein we stand to-day; if after having fought so long alone and single-handed against the might of Germany and against Italy and against the intrigues and treachery of Vichy we should still be found the faithful and unbeaten guardians of the Nile Valley and of the regions that lie about it, then I say a famous chapter will have been written in the martial history of the British Empire and Commonwealth."

After the Prime Minister's speech, the House of Commons adjourned without a vote.

The closing date of the exhibition of pictures by Miss Li Pul-ming, of Gin Ling College, at the Hotel Cecil, has been extended until June 14.



BEER

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.

WEEK

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

WHOEVER SAID "LOVE IS BLIND"

never met this wide-awake wife who knows just how to handle a husband who tries to make a slip-knot of the tie that binds.

LUCILLE JAMES
BALL ELLISON



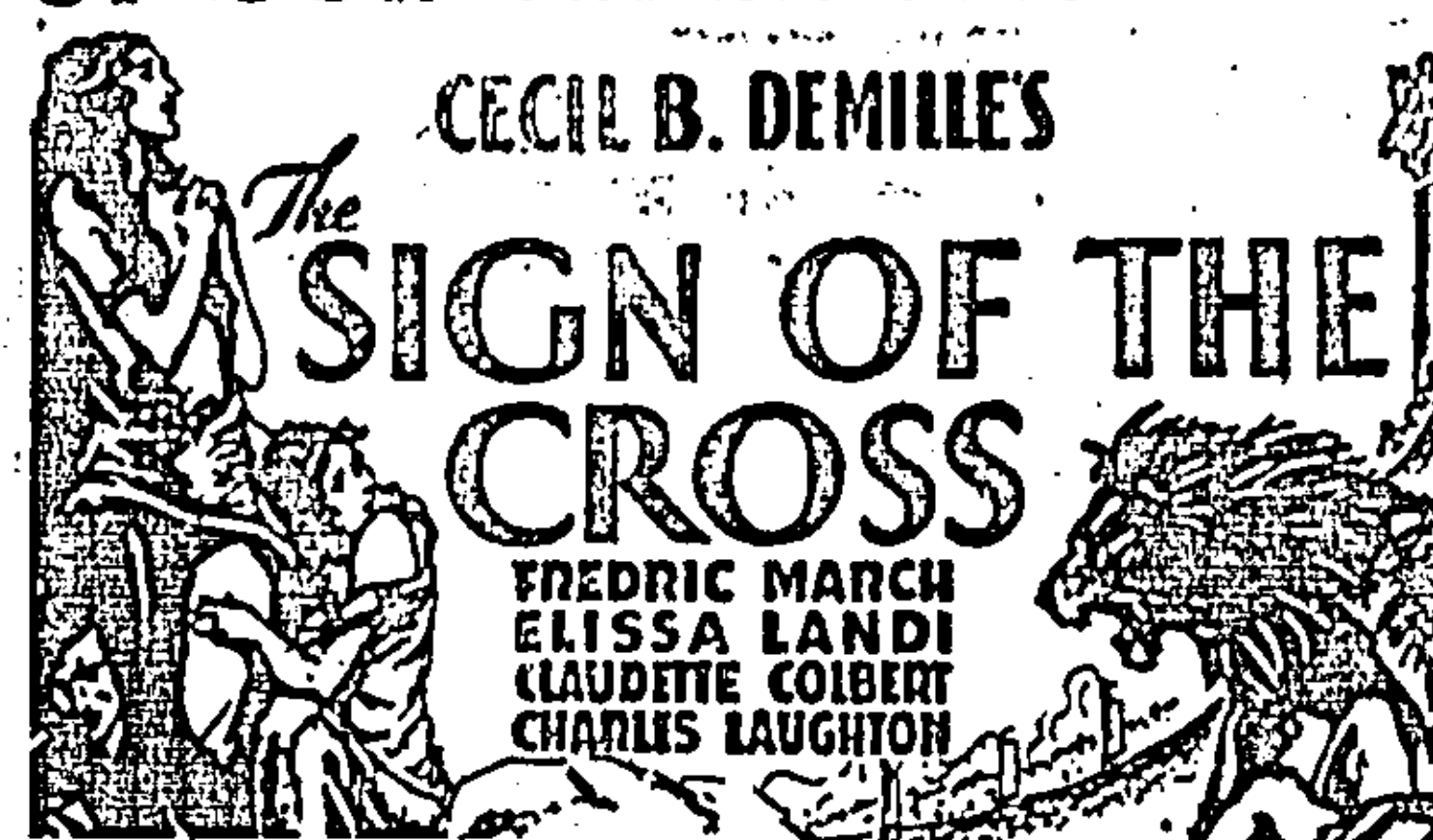
MARCH OF TIME The Latest Dramatic Issue

NEXT CHANGE Henry Fonda - Dorothy Lamour - Linda Darnell in
A 20th Century Fox Picture "CHAD ANNA" in TECHNICOLOR

ORIENTAL

RETURN ENGAGEMENT FOR TO-DAY ONLY
MOST SPECTACULAR OF ALL SCREEN SPECTACLES!
A marvelous picture that still leads all the entertainments the world has ever seen.

GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF OUR GENERATION!...

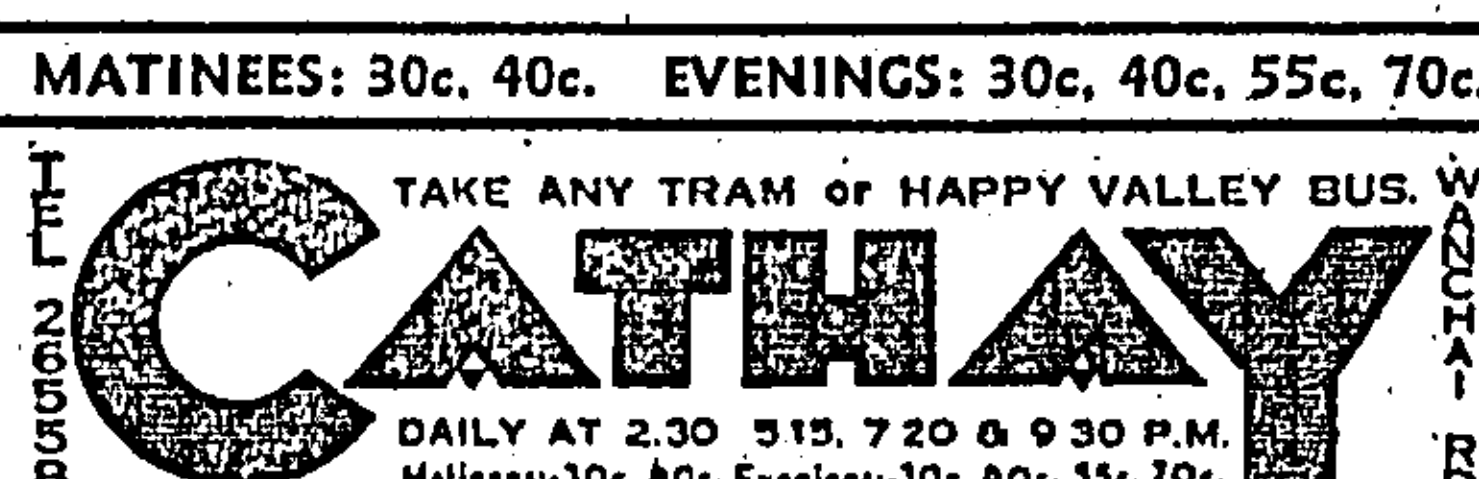


SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW, ONE DAY ONLY
A THRILLING ADVENTURE OF THE WILD WEST!



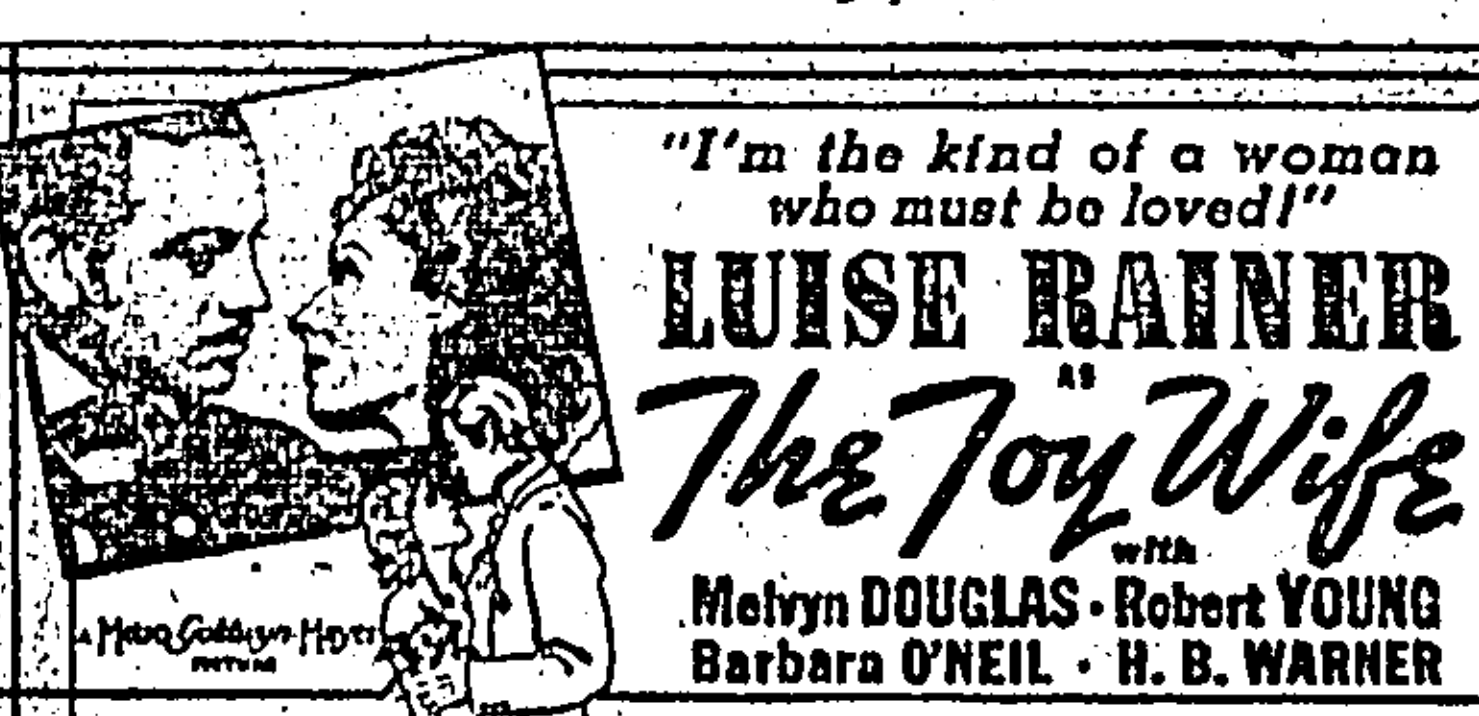
EXTRA SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY

THOUSANDS OF PLAYERS IN A MIGHTY SEA THRILLER
ERROL FLYNN
1000 OTHERS
"THE SEA HAWK"



CATHAY

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
LOVELY TO LOOK AT - DANGEROUS TO LOVE!
Talented Luise Rainer, twice the winner of the Academy Award, creates another dramatic thrill in this sensational romance of New Orleans' gayest, maddest era!



TO - MORROW "MARYLAND" Walter Brennan
20th Century Fox Picture



SHOWING TO-DAY: A ROMANCE IN MANDARIN
綠奇鳳珠 "HAIR-PIN MEDIUM"
New places are springing up everywhere. But for best service and quality none can compare with your Old Favourite Restaurant.
THE CHANTECLER
TRY OUR POPULAR \$1.00 TIFINS
Served in the Snack Bar

Thai Affairs

Envoy Happy At Talks With British

BANGKOK, June 10 (Reuter).—Major Vilas Osthunanda, the Thai Minister, returned from Singapore this afternoon thoroughly bucked by the success of his mission.

He said he was very optimistic of the future of Anglo-Thai relations and thanked Singapore for its generous hospitality throughout his sojourn.

He also said that he took every opportunity to clear up misunderstandings regarding the political and economic trends in Thailand.

Japanese Minister

After three weeks' absence, the Japanese Minister to Thailand, Mr. Futami, returned from Tokyo to-day. Mr. Futami has been to Tokyo to report to his Government on the situation in Thailand and also to consult Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, who, besides being his official chief, is also a personal friend.

Singapore's Strength Revealed By C-in-C

FROM PAGE ONE

they would be helpless comes from these places and also from the United States.

"You have only to look into the sky to see the very great material assistance received from America with fighters and medium and heavy bombers. Additional to these obvious things a wide variety of supplies is pouring in under the Lease and Lend Act.

"Concerning the local aspect of naval activity it is interesting to know that apart from the available sea-going forces employed in convoys and trade protection in the Pacific and Indian oceans, a large number of vessels are employed within easy reach of Malaya's shores where all strategic areas are heavily mined.

Ready For Anything

Within the last six months we have laid additional mines and are preparing for every contingency. Channels in and out of Singapore are swept continuously for enemy mines and constant patrols are also maintained by Admiralty requisitioned vessels manned by naval volunteers and Royal Navy ratings.

Admiral Layton said that the Singapore naval base would presently be fully prepared to carry out the functions necessary for a seagoing battle fleet.

"The possibility of its being the base for Allied fleets as well as for our fleet has been borne in mind. The base is ready to-morrow to cope with any fleet requiring our hospitality and assistance. Recently more men and guns arrived at the naval base from the United Kingdom and this is only a part of the movement that has been going on for many months.

"The fleet air arm will play a most important part in Malaya's defences and preparations for its arrival have long been planned. I can tell you that this important arm of the Navy could operate from Singapore to-morrow.

"There is no doubt that the potential strength of the navy in the Pacific made possible by the naval base constitutes the greatest stabilising factor in the Pacific area. With sister bases in Hongkong and Darwin it acts as a deterrent to any aggressor. Its significance is increased by the fact that other bases in this area belong to powers with whom we are most friendly and it is no exaggeration to say that without Singapore the South Pacific would lie at the mercy of any aggressor."

Holiday Golf Starting Times

To-morrow

OLD COURSE
9.10 I. H. Geare, H. F. Phillips.
9.20 A. W. Bourne, J. A. Parrish.
9.24 Capt. W. J. Wilson.
9.28 P. M. Cotton, B. O. Baldwin.
9.32 P. E. Annis, H. M. Howland.

S'HAH HOSPITAL

CHUNGKING, June 10 (Central News).—Loss amounting to \$400,000 has been sustained by the Shanghai Hospital on Route Ghisi in French Concession as a result of the seizure by the puppet Shanghai Municipal Government of its equipment and furniture. The equipment was seized sometime ago, but the furniture was removed yesterday morning and carried off in four trucks.

It is announced that during evacuation of Dunkirk British army surgeons sprinkled sulphuramide in powder form on wounds and burns and found this method of application successful.

IF YOUR BREATH HAS A SMELL YOU CAN'T FEEL WELL

Unless 2 pints of bile flow from our liver into our bowels every day, our movements get hard and constipated and our food decays unhealthily in our 25 feet of bowels. This decay sends poison all over our body every 24 hours. It makes me gloomy, grouchy and no good for anything. Our friends smell the decay coming out of our mouth and call it bad breath. Live, live and wash only help a little. Take Carter's Little Liver Pills. They get those 2 pints of bile flowing freely and then you feel on the "up" and "up." Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name and get what you ask for.

Peak Tram Traffic Decrease

Effect Of The Evacuation

A substantial drop in traffic receipts, attributed to the evacuation and the total absence of any tourists, was reported by Mr D. E. Clark, Chairman, at the annual general meeting of the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd held this morning.

The Chairman said: I regret to come before you with such a poor account the worst for many years. The reason is not far to seek, for with the evacuation of women in July last and the total absence of any tourists, traffic receipts suffered to the extent of \$15,000 whilst War Taxation, amounting to \$4,224.42 comes into the accounts for the first time. I am afraid I cannot hold out any hope of an improvement whilst the war lasts. In fact with rising costs we must be prepared for a further curtailment until normal conditions again prevail.

The amount under Maintenance and Repairs is less by nearly \$2,000 in spite of the fact that during the year we were obliged to spend \$7,000 in rebuilding a retaining wall at the Traffic Superintendent's house on Bowen Road which collapsed during the heavy rains last Summer.

Saving On Ropes

Considerable saving was, however, made on wire ropes which recently have been giving longer service due no doubt to lighter loads and a slowing up of the Trams during the slack hours. Whilst we still have two wire ropes in stock at pre-war prices, an application made to the Home Authorities for permit for a further rope has been refused, and we have been compelled to order from South Africa at a price nearly double the old rate.

Other items in Profit & Loss Account are very similar to the previous account and do not call for any special mention.

From the Balance Sheet you will notice that depreciation on Buildings, Haulage Plant and Cars at the rate fixed some time ago has been fully allowed for.

In view of the fact that we had to meet the expense of rebuilding the retaining wall already referred to, it was decided by your Board to reduce the dividend by only one per cent. I must, however, warn you that a further reduction for the current year is almost certain unless traffic receipts improve. The first month of the current year shows a further decline and I am not optimistic as regards the remaining eleven months.

With these few remarks, I propose that the Report and Statement of Accounts as presented be adopted and that the following allocation of profits be passed.

Pay a dividend of 5% on 25,000 shares Fully Paid Up \$12,500

Pay a dividend of 5% on 50,000 shares \$5.00 Paid Up 12,500

And carry forward 22,251.14

\$47,251.14

The proposal was seconded by Mr P. C. Potts and carried unanimously.

Other Business

Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs J. Scott Harston, L. Kadoorie, D. L. Newblying and L. J. Davies were re-elected Directors on the proposal of the Chairman, seconded by Mr S. F. Chubb.

On the proposal of Mr J. E. Jupp, seconded by Mr W. C. Lee, Messrs Lowe, Bingham and Matthews and Messrs Linstend and Davis were re-elected auditors.

Present at the meeting were Mr D. E. Clark (Chairman), Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr J. Scott Harston, Mr D. L. Kadoorie, Mr J. L. Gule (Secretary), and Messrs P. C. Potts, A. H. Potts, S. F. Chubb, J. E. Jupp, W. C. Lee (Shareholders).

Chungking Appeal To Roosevelt

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—CHUNGKING, June 10 (UP).—President Roosevelt was to-day urged to make the utmost effort to stop the flow of United States gasoline and other materials to Japan in a joint radiogram which was sent by the Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association and ten other civic bodies of Chungking, in which the ruthless and indiscriminate bombings of the war time capital this year was stressed.

CHUNGKING, June 10 (Central News).—The National Government to-day issued a mandate enjoining the services of the late Miss N. Vautrine, formerly Vice-President of the Gilling College, in the promotion of education in China.

ALHAMBRA

6 GORGEOUS MODELS... EACH A MURDER SUSPECT! NICK CARTER'S NEW ADVENTURE IS HIS BEST!



DONALD MEER - KAREN VERNE - EDWARD ASHLEY
JOYCE COMPTON - TOM CORWAY
Directed by George H. Stoll - Produced by Production Partners

STARTS TO-MORROW "THE ROUND-UP" Richard Dix Patricia Morrison

Mussolini And U.S. Intervention

Bravado Attitude Adopted

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—ROME, June 10 (UP).—Signor Mussolini announced to-day that 13,502 Italian troops were killed in the Greek war including 1,528 blackshirts, while 38,768 men were wounded including 3,292 blackshirts.

He asserted that Greece now forms part of Italy's vital space. Continuing, Il Duce declared, "intervention by the United States does not greatly disturb us. It would be tardy and would not give Britain a victory. It would only extend the length of the war and would bring about an Authoritarian regime in the United States, inferior to ours."

He predicted that the Axis would help Japan who "in accordance with the tripartite alliance would not be difficult to United States aggression against the Axis."

Mussolini stated that the Italian navy transported from Italy to Albania, 50,000 soldiers and 83,072 horses and mules.

Italian planes took 30,331 men and 3,016 tons of supplies to Albania while German planes carried 30,816 men and 2,923 tons of supplies. Only one transport plane with 20 men aboard was damaged.

Indo-Burmese Negotiations

Immigration Settlement

SIMLA, June 10 (Reuter).—The Raj and the Government of Burma are anxious to reach an agreed solution on the various problems relating to Indian immigration into Burma.

As the result of preliminary discussions, both governments are of the opinion that a stage has been reached where personal negotiations offer a reasonable prospect of success.

The Raj, therefore, has accepted the invitation of the Burmese Government to send a delegation to Burma.

The Indian delegation will be led by Sir Girishankar Bajpai and the Burmese delegation by Mr U-Sav, the Premier.

The question of Indian immigration into Burma has been before the public and the authorities for some time. Even before the separation of Burma from India, the Royal Commission on Labour suggested an enquiry into Indian immigration into Burma.

Japan Not Likely To Accept N.E.I. Reply

FROM PAGE ONE

delegated, Mr Yoshizawa, will be recalled—thus dimming the prospects of further negotiations—well-informed circles to-night asserted that Japan's final attitude would be decided on when the Government or Cabinet Council meets in a special liaison conference within the next few days, says an official Japanese report.

The report adds that it is understood that the Foreign Office is drafting a note to the East Indies or the basis of discussions this morning among members of the Navy, Army and the Foreign Office.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday, is:

Buyers
H.K. Fire Ins. \$170
Indo-Chinas (Pref) \$80
Docks \$15
Hotels \$2.90
Land \$21.50
Trams \$10.20
Lights "O" \$5.00
Lights "N" \$1.30
Macao Electric \$18.25
Sandakan Lights \$11.00
Telephones "O" \$22.10
Cements \$13.25
Ropes \$0.95
Watsons \$0.50
Entertainments \$6.25
Sellers
Electricity Rts \$11.10
Sales
Docks \$15
Providents \$5.25
Realities \$3
Trams \$10.25
Lights "O" \$0.
Macao Electric \$18.25/50

Ambassador In Hongkong

His Excellency Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, arrived in Hongkong last night from Chungking. He is staying at Government House.

TO-DAY ONLY

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

ALHAMBRA

6 GORGEOUS MODELS... EACH A MURDER SUSPECT! NICK CARTER'S NEW ADVENTURE IS HIS BEST!



DONALD MEER - KAREN VERNE - EDWARD ASHLEY
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QUEEN'S

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30

Thousands of War-mad Savages Locked in Battle!
It's got everything to satisfy your craving for ACTION... ADVENTURE... EXCITEMENT & ROMANCE!



NEXT CHANGE
M-G-M Picture: "ESCAPE" Norma Shearer Robert Taylor

STAR

4 SHOWS DAILY AT
2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

TO-DAY ONLY
Katharine Hepburn Cary Grant
in "HOLIDAY"
A Columbia Picture

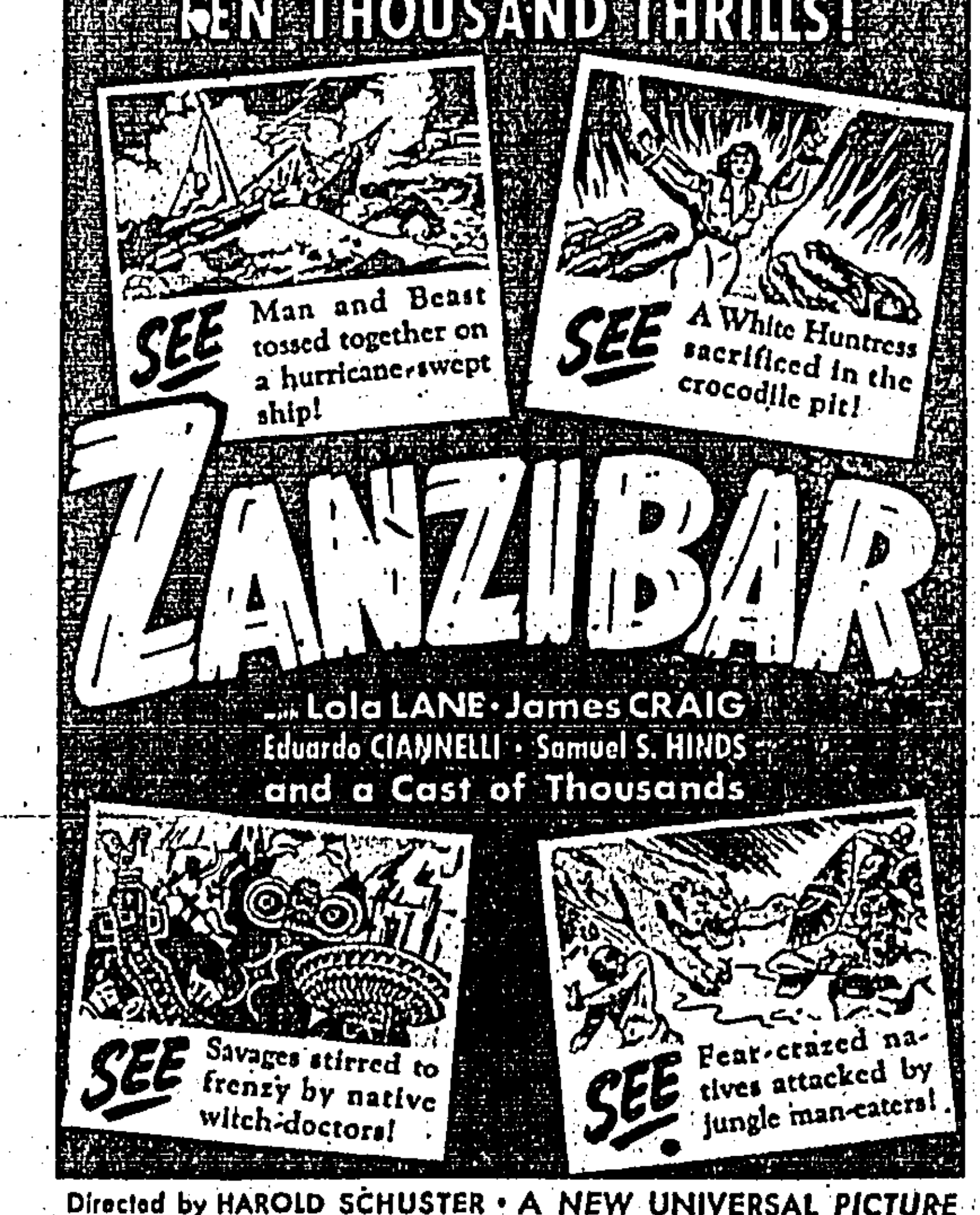
TO-MORROW
DOROTHY LAMOUR
in
"JUNGLE PRINCESS"
A Paramount Picture

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Matinees: 30c-40c. Evenings: 30c-40c-60c-70c.

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

A JUNGLE ADVENTURE OF TEN THOUSAND THRILLS!



Directed by HAROLD SCHUSTER • A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

To-morrow, Friday, Saturday
A WAR OF BLOOD AND HATE INSIDE NAZI GERMANY!
Terrors of Concentration Camps Brought To You
In All Their Stark Reality!!!

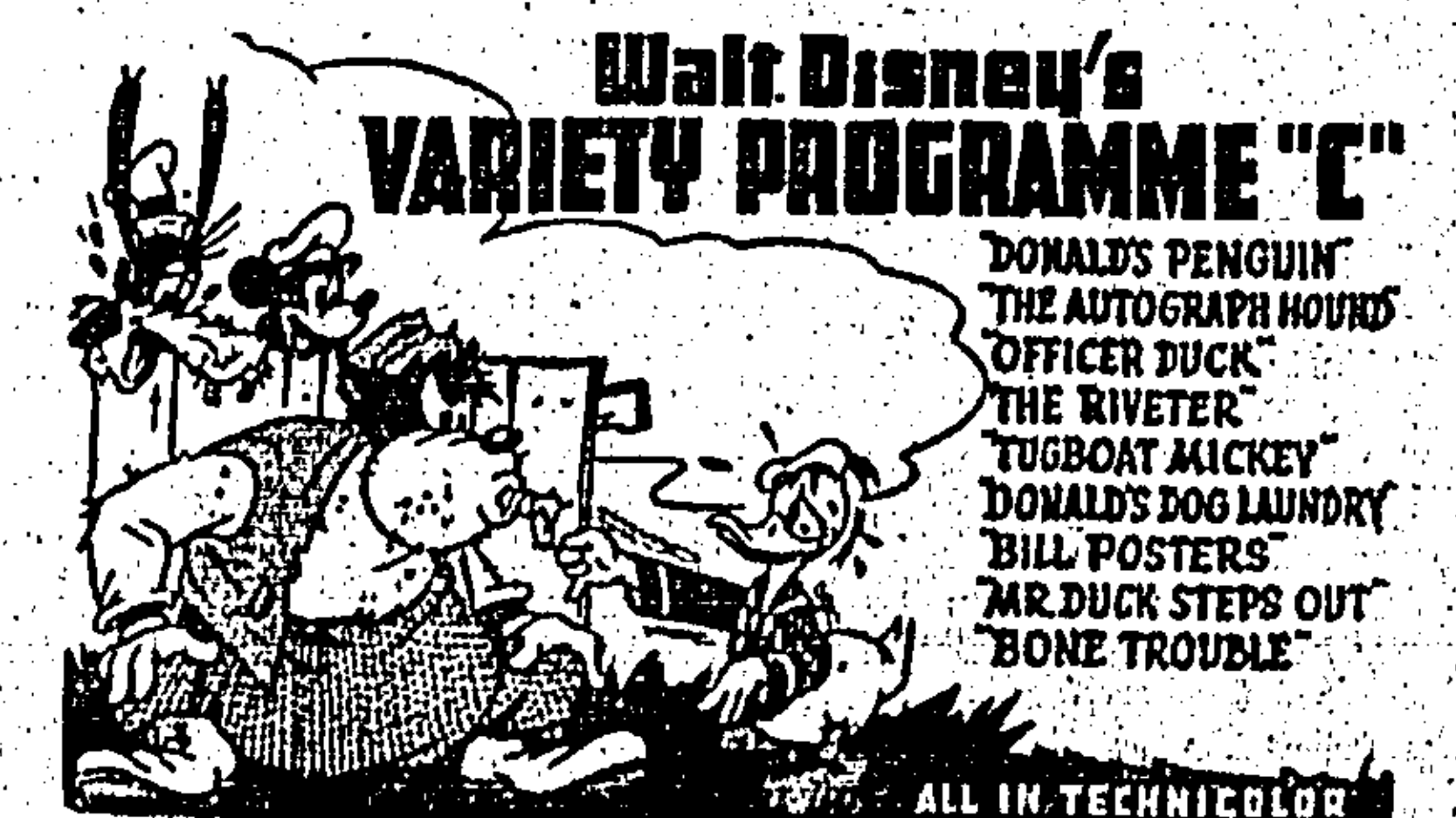
"PASTOR HALL"

WILFRID LAWSON - NOVA PILBEAM - SEYMOUR HICKS
A United Artists Picture

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Take Bus No. 4 or 5 going west, 3 mins. from stop opposite Queen's

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Consult—

GILMAN'S

FIRST EYEWITNESS STORY OF THE AUSTRALIANS' MARCH ON BEIRUT

Hand-to-Hand Fighting Marks Campaign

Special to the "Telegraph"

WITH THE BRITISH ADVANCING ON BEIRUT, JUNE 9 (DELAYED), (UP).—VETERAN AUSTRALIANS DROVE TOWARDS BEIRUT FROM TYRE IN A SAVAGE HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT, WHILE BRITISH SHIPS HURLED SHELLS UPON THE FRENCH FORCES DRIVEN INTO A POCKET BY ALLIED SHOCK TROOPS LANDED FROM THE SEA.

Enemy mortar fire for a time was very intensive. The Australians attacked and established themselves after the naval guns had pounded away for some time. At 8.30 a.m. the Australians went into the attack and from then on there was uninterrupted fighting.

Continuation of the march northward was made possible by clearing the coast road from Nagoura to Tyre late yesterday evening.

Despite hand to hand fighting which took place the Australian casualties were only a few killed and a number wounded, including the officer of a special detail of twelve who attempted to prevent any surprise move by mounted French colonials holding out in south Syria.

5 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED

Our Fighters In Great Form

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—R.A.F. air patrols off the Syrian coast shot down five enemy planes according to today's communique, which added, "The R.A.F. and the Royal Australian Air Force continued to support the advance of our troops in Syria, and attacked and drove off a number of enemy aircraft which attempted to bomb our motor transport at Sanamein."

"Hostile aircraft approached Haifa last night and the attack lasted for a considerable time. Slight damage was done to civilian property, and there were a few casualties but none of a serious nature."

One hostile aircraft was shot down and other were damaged.

We Hit Back

Before the last enemy raid returned from Haifa to the German controlled base at Aleppo, British aircraft were over the aerodrome bombing aircraft on the ground and on the flare path along which the raiders were landing. Fires were observed and much damage was caused."

R.A.F. bombers carried out heavy raids on military objectives on Rhodes Sunday night, "direct hits were made on the northern mole at Rhodes harbour. At the Calat aerodrome, large fires were started. At the Cattania aerodrome, bombs fell among about 50 dispersed aircraft causing many fires and explosions."

Dancing Ban Lifted

BERLIN, June 10 (UP).—It is officially announced that the dancing ban throughout the Reich has been lifted.

LATEST

The Arabs encountered by the Allied forces on the route gave the British a very spontaneous reception.

It was originally planned that two columns, mainly comprising Australians should converge on Tyre, one by the coast road and the other in a net fashion from Tashila. Despite the efforts of 12 picked men to prevent the blowing up of a mine on the cliff road just north of Nagoura, the explosive went off preventing the coastal column from marching.

Situation At Beirut

BY HAROLD PETERS

BEIRUT, June 10 (UP).—It is officially announced that French air squadrons have arrived from North Africa "after a hardy flight."

A score of persons were killed and two score wounded in Sunday's air raids on Beirut, mostly by anti-aircraft shell fragments. Twelve persons were killed by a direct hit on a suburban train.

On a trip to the southern front on Monday, I succeeded in reaching only as far as Sidon, 30 miles from Beirut where I heard constant artillery duels to the southward. It is learned that the British penetration cost them heavy casualties in the coastal section where the French are entrenched in the hills. Among the first British losses were ten men who were taken prisoner when they were sent ashore to cut communications and lost their way in the vicinity of Tyre.

Early on Sunday, the French blew up the main bridge and established a line conforming to the natural configuration of the terrain and commenced a steady artillery barrage against the English. French planes harassed the ten British naval units which were patrolling north and south of Tyre bombarding the coastal concentrations. Wounded men from both sides are pouring into Sidon and Beirut.

100 U.S. PURSUITS FOR CHINA

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

HONOLULU, June 10 (UP).—The Chinese Consul-General, Mr. King Chau-mui said today that he had received word from Washington that 100 new American pursuit planes had arrived in China and were not in action against the Japanese.

He added that he had also received word indicating that Flying Fortresses may be sent to China.

Nazi Plane Crashes In Eire

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

DUBLIN, June 10 (UP).—According to the Eire Information Bureau, a German plane crashed in flames near Churchtown this morning. Five members of the crew were killed. A British plane made a forced landing in County Wicklow and the pilot, who was the only occupant, has been interned.

Eleven Survivors From Torpedoed U. S. Ship: Deliberately Sunk

Special to the "Telegraph"

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—The Maritime Commission today announced that the owners of the Robin Moor have been advised by the operators of the Brazilian steamer Osorio, that the Robin Moor was torpedoed on May 21, 95 miles north-east of Cape St. Roque, Brazil. Ten members of the crew and one passenger of the Robin Moor were landed at Pernambuco today after the Osorio had rescued them. No word has been received regarding the other 35 persons who were on board.

The Commission confirmed that "eleven survivors of the Robin Moor have disembarked at Pernambuco."

The spokesman stated that according to the owners of the Robin Moor it was "impossible for the Robin Moor to be mistaken for a belligerent ship because large United States flags were painted on both sides of the hull and at night a large searchlight played continuously upon an American flag at the stern."

It was asserted that the vessel was absolutely seaworthy and carried no contraband.

Cause Not Known

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—The President's Secretary, Mr. Stephen Early today stated, "We do not know yet the cause of the sinking of the steamer Robin Moor. We are trying to determine that. The position of the ship seems fairly well determined and that would put it in American waters on this side of the Atlantic."

Torpedoing Confirmed

BUENOS AIRES, June 10 (UP).—The Captain of the Osorio informed the "United Press" by radio today that the steamer Robin Moor was torpedoed.

Germans Raid Haifa

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, June 10 (UP).—The official news agency announced that German bombers raided Haifa last night.

Bomb hits were scored on the mole in the harbour and on one of the largest depots containing oil which was transferred by pipeline from the Mosul fields.

Bomb hits were scored on the mole in the harbour and on one of the largest depots containing oil which was transferred by pipeline from the Mosul fields.

ABYSSINIA CLEAN-UP

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—General headquarters today announced that in Abyssinia, as a result of the Battle of the Lakes and the Battle of the River Omo, a further 45,000 square miles of Italian territory "has fallen into our hands and at least four Italian divisions have been destroyed or dispersed in the battles. All major opposition on the front at Jimma has been overcome."

Netherlands Navy

BATAVIA, June 10 (Reuter).—A great number of naval wireless operators trained in the Netherlands East Indies will soon go to England to join the Netherlands naval forces.

Singapore's Strength Revealed by C-in-C

Special to the "Telegraph"

SINGAPORE, June 10 (UP).—Vice Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, gave a broadcast talk to-night paying tribute to the British Dominions' and Allied navies, naval volunteers and mercantile marine.

He said, "I am talking about the British Navy including the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, Indian, Malayan and Hongkong forces. Recently you have not seen much of the navy in Singapore—for a very good reason. Most of the Far East fleet before the war came to be required in other waters where they could be more profitably employed, but you must not think that this implied a lack of realization of the importance of these parts. Should the war move to the Far East you would see the White Ensign again filling the horizon."

"In recent months you have seen the recurring arrivals of more and more reinforcements to the army and the air force, with constant streams of military equipment—reinforcements from Britain, Australia and India, and equipment without which TURN to Back Page, Column 5

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—The Premier, M. Hussin Sirry, today announced that during the first raid on Alexandria, 147 persons were killed and up to noon today, the second raid had killed 384 persons and many hundreds were wounded.

The Premier thanked the British troops for their help during the raids.

Bomb hits were scored on the mole in the harbour and on one of the largest depots containing oil which was transferred by pipeline from the Mosul fields.

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Cyprus Not Attacked

LONDON, June 10 (Reuter).

"Reuter" is informed authoritatively that there is no confirmation whatever of a report being circulated through enemy controlled wireless channels that Cyprus has been subjected to German and Italian air attack in the last 48 hours.

It is stated in London that there is no reason to believe that any such attacks have taken place.

OMINOUS HINT BY DARLAN

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

VICHY, June 10 (UP).—In his nationwide broadcast this evening, Admiral Darlan announced that the Government was preparing for a separate peace which, he hoped, would create a favourable atmosphere without awaiting the end of the war. He did not mention Syria or England.

Persons possessing valid re-entry permits (U.S. Government Form 642);

Transit passengers possessing valid transit visas and definite proof of permission to enter the country and countries forming their destination;

Diplomatic and consular officers; Members of ships' crews.

Not For Tourists

Regarding crews, it is learned that they will be booked to the United States providing the fact is established that they will be taken into 432); such as businessmen, bankers, etc.

Persons possessing valid documents of domicile (U.S. Government Form 432); such as businessmen, bankers, etc.

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NURSE COMPANION to European lady or one or two children. Chinese young lady seeks position. Experienced light nursing and housekeeping. English education. Write Box 508, "Hongkong Telegraph".

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FOR SALE—Baby Austin, 1935 Model, perfect condition, 40 m.p.h., splendid appearance, excellent tyres, \$900. Licence No. 3094. Gilman Used Car Department, Kowloon. Telephone 59540.

FOR SALE.

SUTTON SEEDS.—Just received fresh supply of flower-vegetable seeds, reliable, tested for strong growth. Now for sale at Grace Co., 10 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

YELLOW CHOW (Bitch) Proceeds to the Bomber Fund. Please apply Mrs. Hogg, Jockey Club Stables.

CROSS-BRED DASCHUND, black and tan, for sale. Proceeds to Bomber Fund. Apply Mrs. Hogg, Hongkong Jockey Club Stables.

THE HONGKONG NATURALIST, Vol. X nos. 3 and 4. Price \$4 (postage extra). Now on sale at South China Morning Post Ltd.

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25 cents per copy
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China and Macao
10 cents per copy
British and Foreign
20 cents per copy
25 cents Saturdays.

The
Hongkong Telegraph
Eleventh Annual
Amateur Photographic
Competition
June—September, 1941.
Two Silver Trophies Awarded
by ILFORD LTD.
For the best and second-best entries.
Three Silver Trophies Awarded
by EASTMAN KODAK CO.
First Prizes in each of the
three Sections.

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and flowers).
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2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10
SECTION TWO
Portraits.
1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY
2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10
SECTION THREE
Plants and Flowers.
1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY
2nd \$50. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

RULES

- The following Rules will govern the Competition.
- The Competition is open to all photographers.
- The entries awarded the Ilford Trophies for the best pictures in each section, will not be entitled to any other prizes.
- The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be sent on back of entry.
- The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.
- All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of loss of or damage to entries.
- All entries to be either black and white or in color and may be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
- Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- No picture to exceed more than one section.
- Mounts to be only white or cream.
- Mounts to be of one of the following sizes:—10x12, 10x20.
- No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- Members of the Staff of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- The decision of the Judges shall be final.
- At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.
- The sum of all fees is strictly forbidden.

ENTRY FORM

NAME
SECTION
ADDRESS
Please use block letters and paste one of these forms on back of each entry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY

In accordance with Government Ordinance, The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Thursday, the 12th June, 1941. (The Birthday of His Majesty The King).
Hongkong, 7th June, 1941.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders

The Sixtieth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 25th June, 1941, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1940.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th June to the 25th June, 1941, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 4th June, 1941.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall,
The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.
The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd floor.
The Inspector, 12 Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.
The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society. The informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

Mussolini And U.S. Intervention

Bravado Attitude Adopted

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ROME, June 10 (UP).—Signor Mussolini announced today that 13,502 Italian troops were killed in the Greek war including 1,528 blackshirts, while 38,768 men were wounded including 3,292 blackshirts. He asserted that Greece now forms part of Italy's vital space. Continuing, "I have declared, 'Intervention by the United States does not greatly disturb us. It would be tardy and would not give Britain a victory. It would only extend the length of the war and would bring about an authoritarian regime in the United States, inferior to ours.'"

He predicted that the Axis would help Japan who "in accordance with the tripartite alliance would not be indifferent to United States aggression against the Axis."

Mussolini stated that the "Italian navy transported from Italy to Albania, 50,000 soldiers and 83,072 horses and mules."

Italian planes took 30,851 men and 3,016 tons of supplies to Albania while German planes carried 30,816 men and 2,823 tons of supplies. Only one transport plane with 20 men aboard was damaged.

AN EASY WAY to support the BOMBER FUND

is to instruct your Bankers to pay a monthly sum to —
WAR FUND
SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST, LTD.

Total subscribed to date:

\$2,164,357.75

Total remitted to London:

£130,939.19.6d

Allied Troops Reach The Turkish Border & Outskirts of Damascus

Special to the "Telegraph"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—THE ALLIED FORCES ARE WITHIN 15 MILES OF DAMASCUS ACCORDING TO WELL INFORMED MILITARY SOURCES IN SYRIA. A NAVAL LANDING WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN EFFECTED NEAR THE LITANI RIVER, NORTH OF TYRE, PRESUMABLY TO PREVENT THE BLOWING UP OF BRIDGES AND ROADS. IT IS REPORTED THAT ONLY ONE BRIDGE WAS BLOWN UP AND ONE ROAD SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, BUT THE ADVANCE OF THE TROOPS WAS NOT AFFECTED.

AUTHORITATIVE TURKISH CIRCLES IN ANKARA TO-DAY STATED THAT BRITISH TROOPS REACHED THE TURKISH FRONTIER NEAR KAMISLAIR LAST EVENING.

VICHY ADMITS NEW LANDINGS

VICHY, June 10 (UP).—French officials to-night stated that the British are now only 18 miles from Damascus. The British succeeded in landing a small force on the Lebanon coast between Tyre and Beirut under cover of fire from British warships, but the French counter-attacked. French aircraft attacked the warships and damaged two more British destroyers and shot down four British planes to-day.

Despatches from Paris stated that the British launched a new semi-motorised attack from Iraq along the Euphrates river towards the French desert frontier post at Aboukhat, making four penetrating columns. The reinforced French air force bombed the British motorised units, wholly stopping the column which is operating in the Merdjaryoun sector. At the conclusion of the third day, the British had advanced a maximum of 30 miles inside Syria.

Beirut Communique

BEIRUT, June 10 (UP).—To-day's communique states that French troops in south Lebanon repulsed a British attack in a great offensive action south of Damascus. The operations have slowed up except at Marjayoun where the enemy is attacking with artillery.

British efforts to land troops on the Lebanon coast have been futile despite the support of the British navy. Jebel Druze is quiet. Aviation bombed a concentration of enemy vehicles while British aeroplanes effectively attacked the airports at Aleppo and Palmyra.

Aleppo Soon

ANKARA, June 10 (Reuter).—It is understood that the mechanised division moving from Iraq should reach Aleppo soon, and once it has arrived there, it will turn south to join the Allied forces from Palestine.

Occupation Not Confirmed

LONDON, June 10 (Reuter).—While the latest reports indicate the advance of British troops towards Damascus, well-informed circles in London declared to-night that they have no information that the city has been occupied.

Funks The Truth

VICHY, June 10 (UP).—The French High Commissioner in Syria, General Dentz, reported that the British advance has been checked and that the fighting to-day is in exactly the same position as yesterday. The French took a considerable number of prisoners and French morale is excellent, he said.

Little Resistance

ANKARA, June 10 (UP).—Authoritative Turkish sources to-day stated that the British forces entered Syria from the south and from Iraq and have cut off northeast Syria. They gained control of the railway between Turkey and Iraq, and it is reported that they met with but little resistance.

Indo-Burmese Negotiations

Immigration Settlement

SIMLA, June 10 (Reuter).—The Raj and the Government of Burma say a communique, are anxious if possible to reach an agreed solution on the various problems relating to Indian immigration into Burma.

As the result of preliminary discussions, both governments are of the opinion that a stage has been reached where personal negotiations offer a reasonable prospect of success.

The Raj, therefore, has accepted the invitation of the Burmese Government to send a delegation to Burma.

The Indian delegation will be led by Sir Girjashanker Bajpai and the Burmese delegation by Mr U-Saw, the Premier.

The question of Indian immigration into Burma has been before the public and the authorities for some time. Even before the separation of Burma from India, the Royal Commission on Labour suggested an enquiry into Indian immigration into Burma.

IF YOUR BREATH HAS A SMELL YOU CAN'T FEEL WELL
Unleash 3 pints of bile juice from your liver into your bowels every day, our secret formula naturally in our 28 pills of bile. This decay sends poison all over your body every six minutes. It makes you gloomy, grouchy, and no good for anything. Our friends smile and feel good out of our mouth and call it bad breath. Take three and mouth wash only help a little. Take Carter's Little Liver Pills. They get those 3 pints of bile flowing freely and then you feel on the top and up. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name and get what you ask for.

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.45 metres (9520 kilo-cycles)

Studio Talk with Excerpts From Famous Plays

Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 2-15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s. per hour.

6.30 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.32 A Scottish Program.

Humorous Recital—Follow Follow (A Football Study in Blue and Green). William McCulloch; Bagpipes—Highland Fiddler and Fiddler.

There's a wee bit land (Grieve); My ain wee hoose (Wilson and Munro).

Laddie Murray (Baritone) with Orchestra; Bagpipes—Brighton Reel.

Henry Forsyth; Humorous Monologue—The "Bluebell Chasers" F. C. Annual Meeting. William McCulloch.

7.00 London Relay—The News.

7.15 London Relay—"Questions of the Hour."

7.30 Latest Dance Music.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Programme Summary and Announcements.

8.02 "On Behalf of the Working Classes."

8.15 Russell (Comedian)—An Actual Theatre Recording.

8.15 A Light Orchestral Programme with Deanna Durbin (Soprano) and Allan Jones (Tenor).

Tangland—Intro; You Could Never Be True; O Cara Mia; Plegaria; Goodnight Vienna.

Vocal Chorus; The Falling in Love with Someone; Sweethearts (both from film "Life of Victor Herbert").

Allan Jones (Tenor) with Orchestra; By the Fireside—Romance (Hippmann). Frederick Hippmann and His Orchestra; It's Raining Sin.

Deanna Durbin (Soprano) with Orchestra; Rhinoceros No. 1 (Baxter).

Eugen Wolff and His Orchestra; The One I Love; Così Così (both from film "Everybody Sings").

Allan Jones (Tenor) with Orchestra; Mexican Serenade (Kashubec); Novellette—Serenade (Henselt).

Frederic Hippmann and His Orchestra; When April Sings; Waiting in the Clouds (both from "Spring Parade"). Deanna Durbin (Soprano) with Orchestra.

9.00 London Relay—The News and News Commentary.

9.15 Studio—Letter from Free China.

9.30 Read by Mrs. Alice Chow.

9.30 The Mills Brothers and Banjo Solos.

9.45-10.00 News in French (on Short Wave only).

9.45 The New Mayfair Novelty Orchestra.

Espana (Waldteufel); Temptation (Anfiteatro); Round the Roundabout (Ricey); Snow (Archer); Shy Serenade (Scott-Wood).

10.00 Studio—The Sixth of a series of Talks on Drama of Yesterday and To-day by Evelyn Wood. Illustrated by scenes from Classical and Modern Plays.

10.25 Beethoven—Sonata in F Major, Op. 24—"The Spring."

Jeno Lener (Violin) and Louis Kentner (Piano).

11.00 Close Down.

JAPANESE SEIZE PHILIPPINE FISHING BOAT

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
MANILA, June 11 (UP).—The Philippine Constabulary reported to-day that they had received a report that Japanese fishermen had seized the commercial fishing boat Clover off the coast of Bulangad Island, near Cullion.

The boat owner, Juan Fabella of Manila said that he had not been informed of the incident.

The Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture is expected to send a representative to-day to investigate.

The Japanese consulate has given an assurance to co-operate in bringing to arrest the Japanese nationals involved.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS

H.K. Banks \$.....1,315 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K.) £.....75 1/2 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K.) £.....78 n.
Chartered £.....8 1/2 n.
Mercantile, A. & B. £.....23 1/2 n.
Mercantile C £.....11 1/2 n.
East Asia £.....71 b.

INSURANCES

Cantons \$ x.d.208 n.
Union \$.....x.d. 400 n.
China Underwriters \$.....1 n.
H. K. Fire \$.....176 b.

SHIPPING

Douglas \$.....120 n.
Steamships \$.....5 n.
Indo-China \$.....80 n.
Indo-China \$.....60 n.
Shell (Bearers) \$/x.d. 40/7 1/2 n.
Waterbouts \$.....0.55 n.

DOCKS ETC.

Wharves \$/.....87 b.
Docks \$.....15.40 n.
Provident \$.....5 1/2 n.
Shal Dockyards \$.....25 1/4 n.

MINING

Kallan \$/.....12 n.
Ruus \$.....8 n.
H.K. Mines \$.....1 1/4 cts. n.

LANDS

Hotels \$.....2.00 b.
Lands \$.....31 1/2 n.
Lands 4% Debentures07 1/2 n.
Shal Lands Sh. \$.....14.40 n.
Shal Lands \$.....6.40 n.
H.K. Realities \$.....3 n.
Chinese Estates \$......08 n.

UTILITIES

Trams \$.....10.45 s.
Peak Trams (old) \$.....x.d. 7 n.
Peak Trams (new) \$.....x.d. 3 1/4 n.
Star Ferries \$.....51 1/4 n.
Y. Ferries \$.....21.35 n.
China Lights (old) \$.....0 b. & sa.
China Lights (new) \$.....1.30 b.
H.K. Electric (old) \$/x.d. 21.00 n.
H.K. Electric (new) \$......91 n.
H.K. Electric Rts \$.....11.10 s.
Macao Electric \$.....18.40 b.

INDUSTRIALS

Cald. Macg. (Prof.), Sh. \$.....30 n.
Cald. Macg. (Prof.), Sh. \$.....25 n.
Canton Ice \$......1 n.
Cement \$.....13.40 b.
H.K. Ropes \$......7 b.

STORES, &c.

Dairy Farms \$.....17 b.
Watsons \$......00 n.
Lane Crawford \$.....x.d. 6.45 n.
Silver \$.....2.15 n.
Wing On (H.K.) \$.....39 n.
Powell Ltd. \$.....1 1/2 n.

COTTON MILLS

Ewo Sh. \$.....34 1/2 n.
Shal Cotton Sh. 2.....205 n.

MISC.

H.K. Govt. 4%97 1/4 n.
H.K. Govt 3 1/2% (1934)94 1/2 n.
H.K. Govt 3 1/2% (1940)94 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 GSBDs.28 n.
Entertainments \$......6 1/2 b.
Constructions (old) \$.....1.00 n.
Constructions (new) \$......1 n.
Vibro Piling \$.....7.20 n.
Mansmann Inv. (Lon.) \$/.....6/3 n.
Mansmann Inv. (H.K.) \$/.....2 1/4 n.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2%
Denmark London	1/2%
T.T. Shanghai	1/2%
T.T. Singapore	1/2%
T.T. Japan	1/2%
T.T. India	1/2%
T.T. U.S.A.	1/2%
T.T. Manila	1/2%
T.T. Batavia	1/2%
T.T. Bangkok	1/2%
T.T. Saigon	1/2%
T.T. France	1/2%
T.T. Switzerland	1/2%
T.T. Australia	1/2%
BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/3%
4 m/s D/P London	1/3%
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	1/3%
4 m/s L/C	1/3%
30 d/s India	1/3%
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	4.03 1/2

CONTRIBUTIONS TO FUNDS

More for Bombers

A total of \$2,104,357.75 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd. with the following donations received:

"Sophia's Smoke Wagon"\$ 7
Kowloon Bowling Green Club (month donation)200
"Rita" (month donation)5
T. M. (month donation)5
Cheong Club (of old time)10
"A Few More Rascals"31
O.R.A.L. (seventeenth donation)72
Mr. D. McClatchie (month donation)30
Mr. Lau Ping-chai, J.P. (month donation)25
Hongkong Brewery and Distillery, Ltd. (month donation)20
European Y.M.C.A. Sewing Circle (month donation)30.25
From Friends in "Jardine's" in memory of the late Mr. W. A. Elliot100
The following donations to the War Fund were received in memory of the late Mr. H. Bullock:

Mr. Walter C. Clark\$ 10
Mr. and Mrs. Ian F. Grant10
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. W.20
The following donations were received in memory of the late Mr. A. Hayward:

Hongkong Cricket Club\$10
Mr. H. Bullock\$5
Further donations received in memory of the late Mr. F. G. Herdridge:

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. W.\$ 5
Miss Jean Dickson5
The S. C. M. Post has received the following donations to the British War Organisation Fund in memory of the late Mr. H. Bullock:

M. M. Eardley, \$2; Mr. & Mrs. J. J. W., \$5.
The S. C. M. Post has received the following donations to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Relief of Air Raid Victims in memory of the late Mr. H. Bullock:

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. W.\$10
The S. C. M. Post has received the following donations to the Hongkong Benevolent Society in memory of the late Mr. F. G. Herdridge:

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. W.\$10
The S. C. M. Post has received the following donations to the St. Andrew's Church Fund in memory of the late Mr. F. G. Herdridge:

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. W.\$10
The S. C. M. Post has received the following donations to the Salvation Army Headquarters in memory of the late Mr. F. G. Herdridge:

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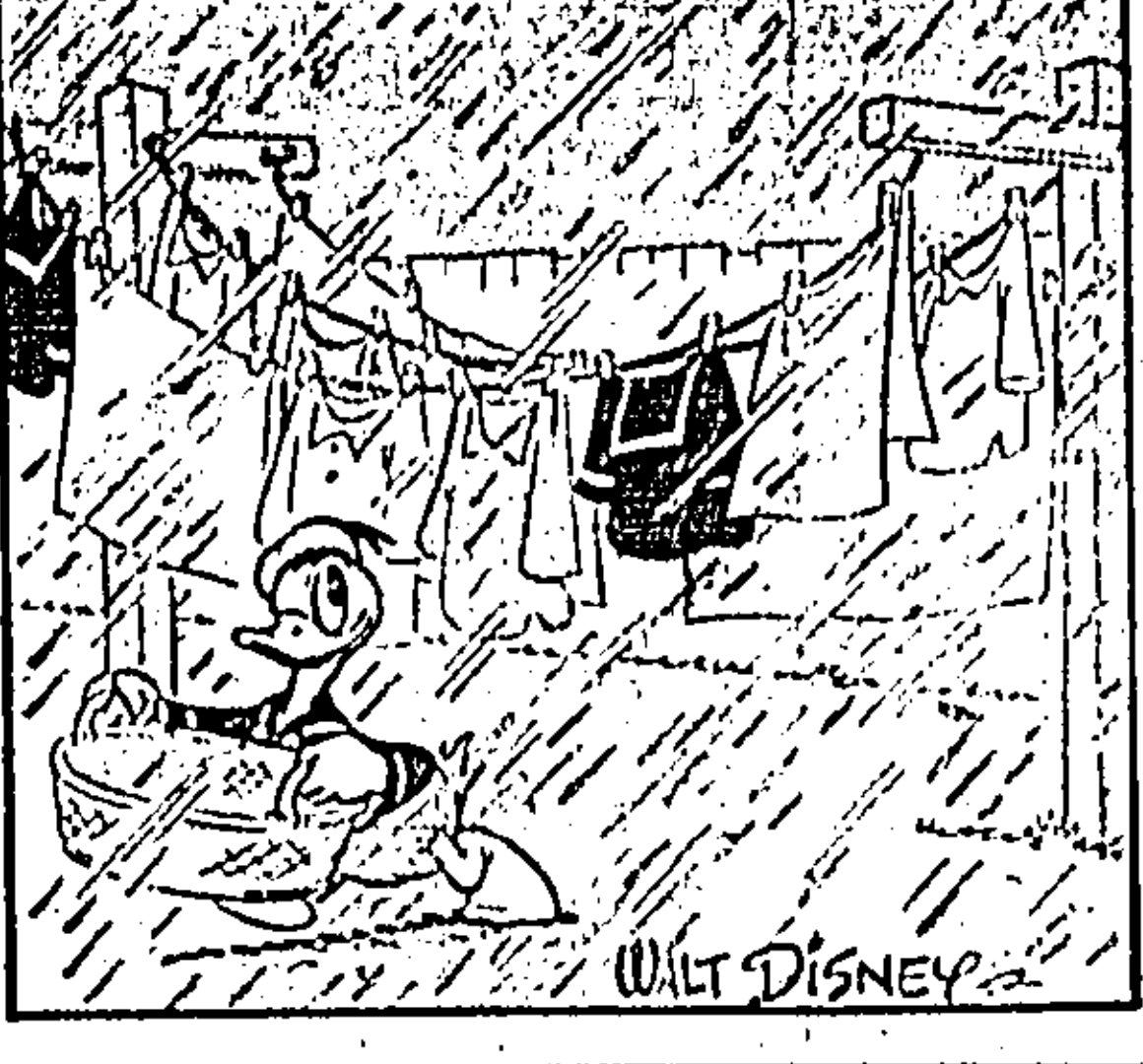
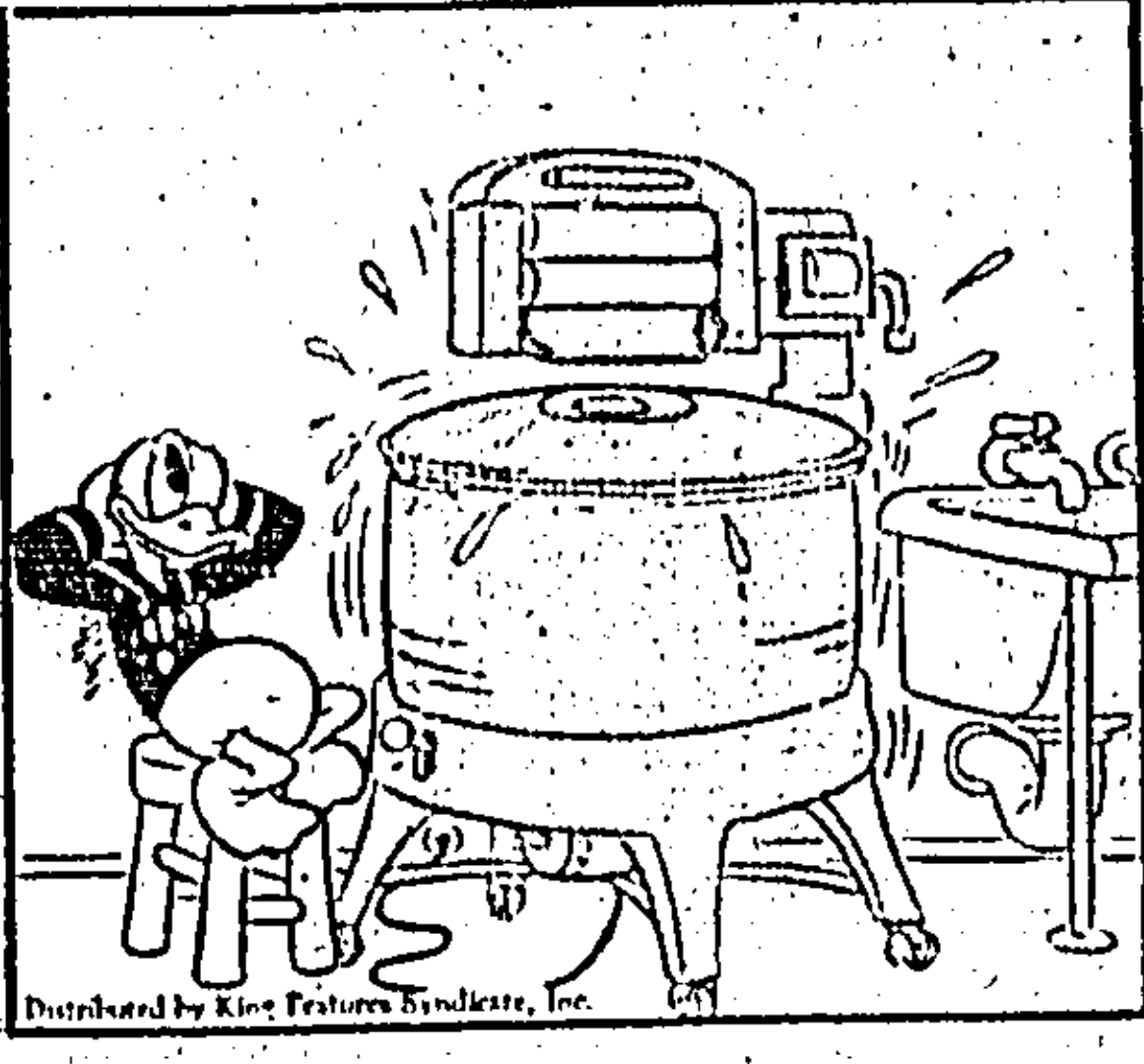
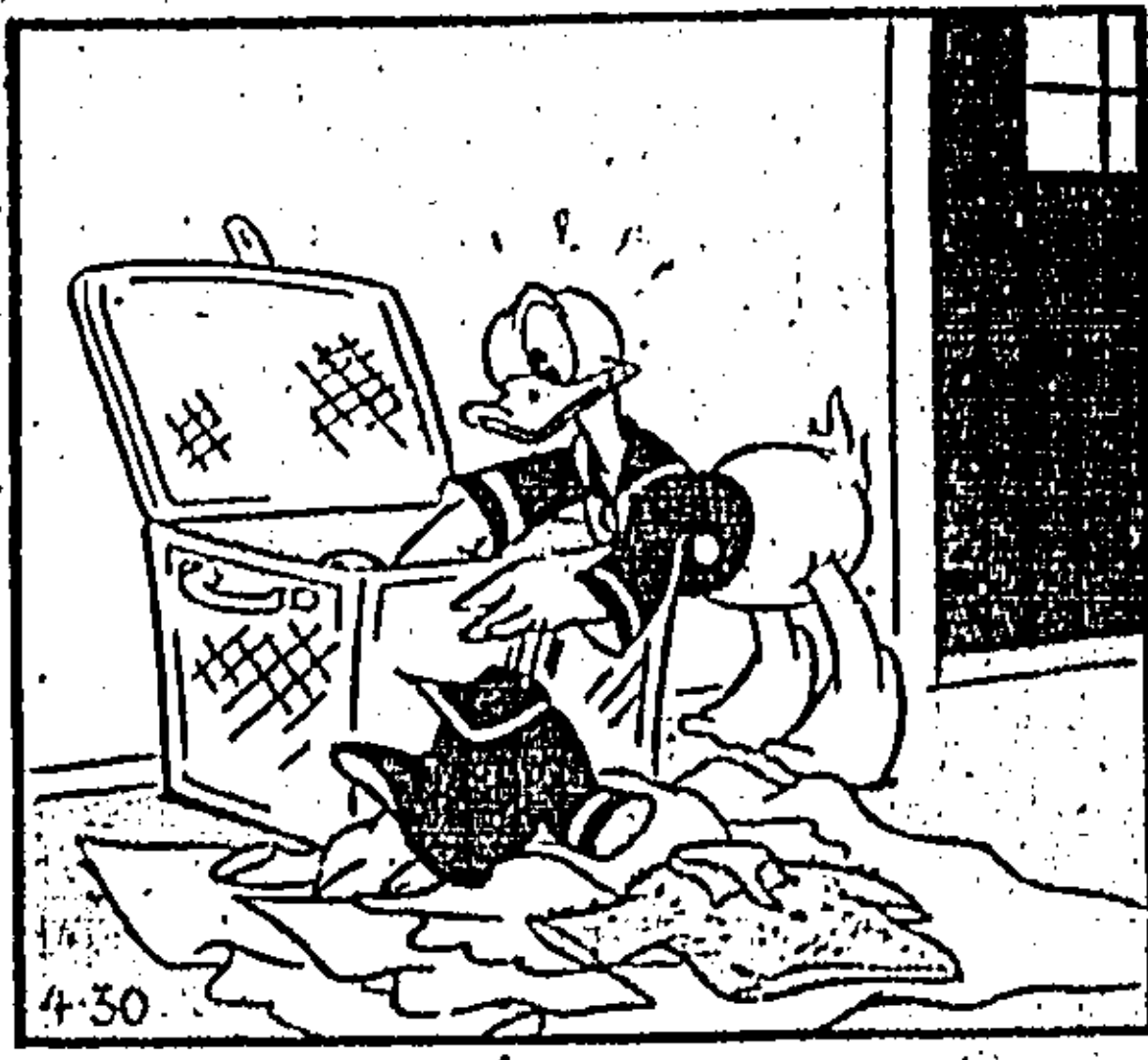
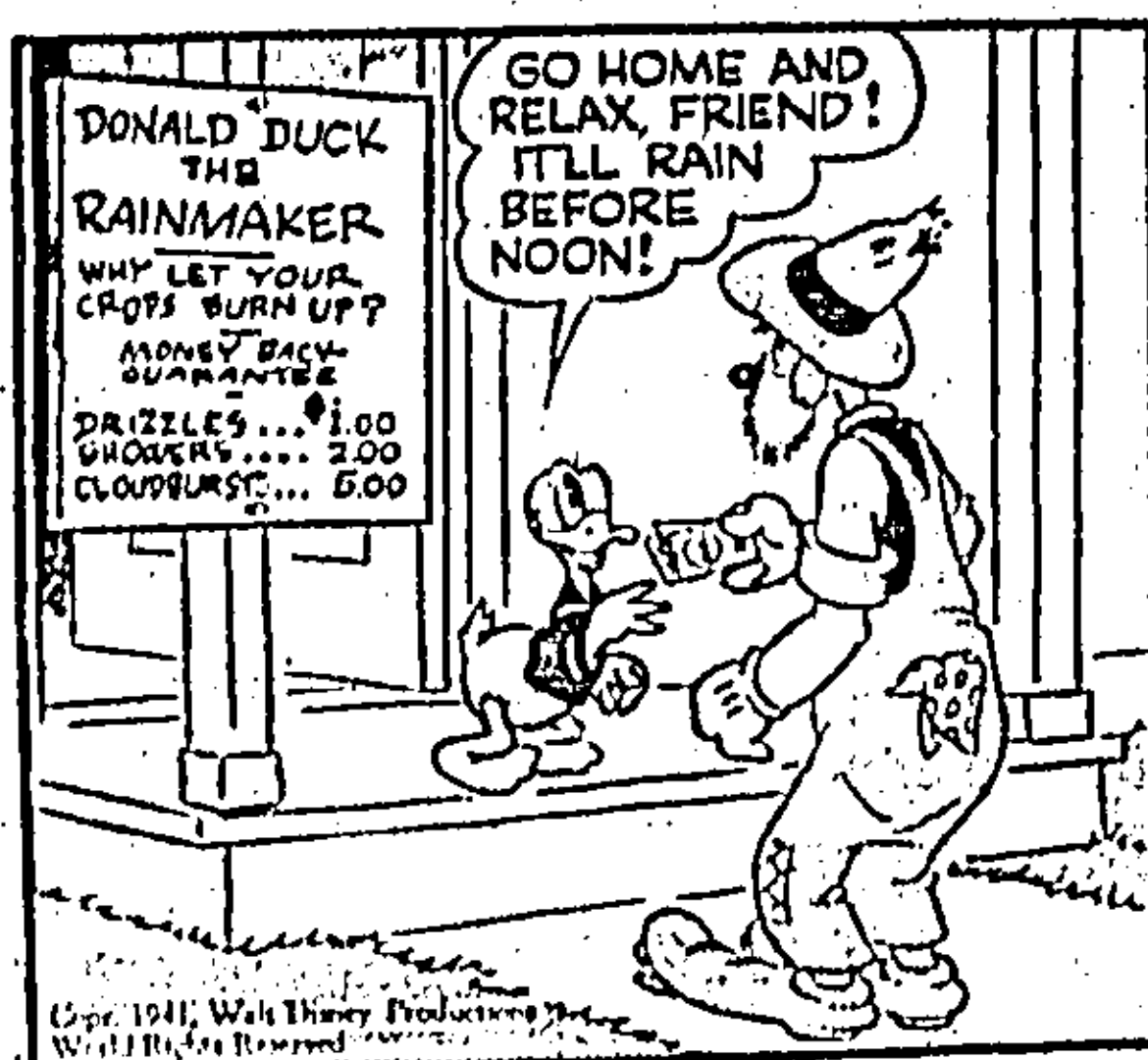
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Mr. and Mrs. J. J. W.\$10
The S. C. M. Post has received the following donations to the Hongkong Benevolent Society

DONALD DUCK



Try
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NORWEGIAN
CREAM CHEESE
DELICACIES

3 (2 oz.) pkts. \$1.40
1 (2 oz.) pkt.50

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CARAWAY - also PLAIN
YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED WITH THEIR
PIQUANT FLAVOUR

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CONTRACT BRIDGE

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

A Silly Holdup

IT is scarcely necessary to say that a holdup play, properly conceived under appropriate circumstances, is an extremely valuable device. It does not follow, however, that this type of play can be employed willy-nilly, with the naive hope that the defender will make the precise "shift" that the declarer wants him to make. A good defender is naturally glib; he is apt to consult his own team's interests and shift to a suit not so well liked by the declarer. Note to-day's hand.

South dealer.
East-West vulnerable.

1007
K806
975
K103

64
Q107
43
Q82
42

N
W
E
S

Q803
2
1064
QJ6

A1KJ
A2
Q73
A9875

The bidding:
South West North East
2NT Pass 3NT Pass

South's two notrump was one of those horrible bids made by a player who likes to "play all the hands." One club, of course, was the correct opening bid.

West opened the heart queen and declarer held up the ace, thus proving that his play was no better than his bidding. West could now count that the ace was the only outstanding heart, but he saw that it would be pointless to continue with hearts. Rather than beseege an impenetrable position, West shifted to the diamond deuce, and from that point on declarer was in trouble.

East won with the ace, and returned the four. Now declarer did not know what to do. His club suit was not yet established; he did not know which defender had a club stopper, nor which of them had four diamonds. As the cards actually lay, he could have salvaged his contract by putting up the diamond king and then clearing the club suit. This would be blank. But it might be fatal to win the second diamond. The successful play might be to play East for only three diamonds and the club stopper.

The point is that, due to declarer's silly hold-up at the first trick, (after East's heart nine drop, suitly declarer had nothing to fear from the heart suit) he had put himself in a position in which it was necessary to guess the diamond situation exactly. As it happened, he guessed wrong and played the jack to the second diamond lead. The queen won, and a diamond return established East's long diamond. When East took the lead with his club stopper, he cashed this diamond for the setting trick.

To-morrow's Hand
South dealer.
East-West vulnerable.
Match-point duplicate.

10042
QJ1043
K864

Q7
10643
A862
A93

N
W
E
S

A63
KQ762
OK
J62

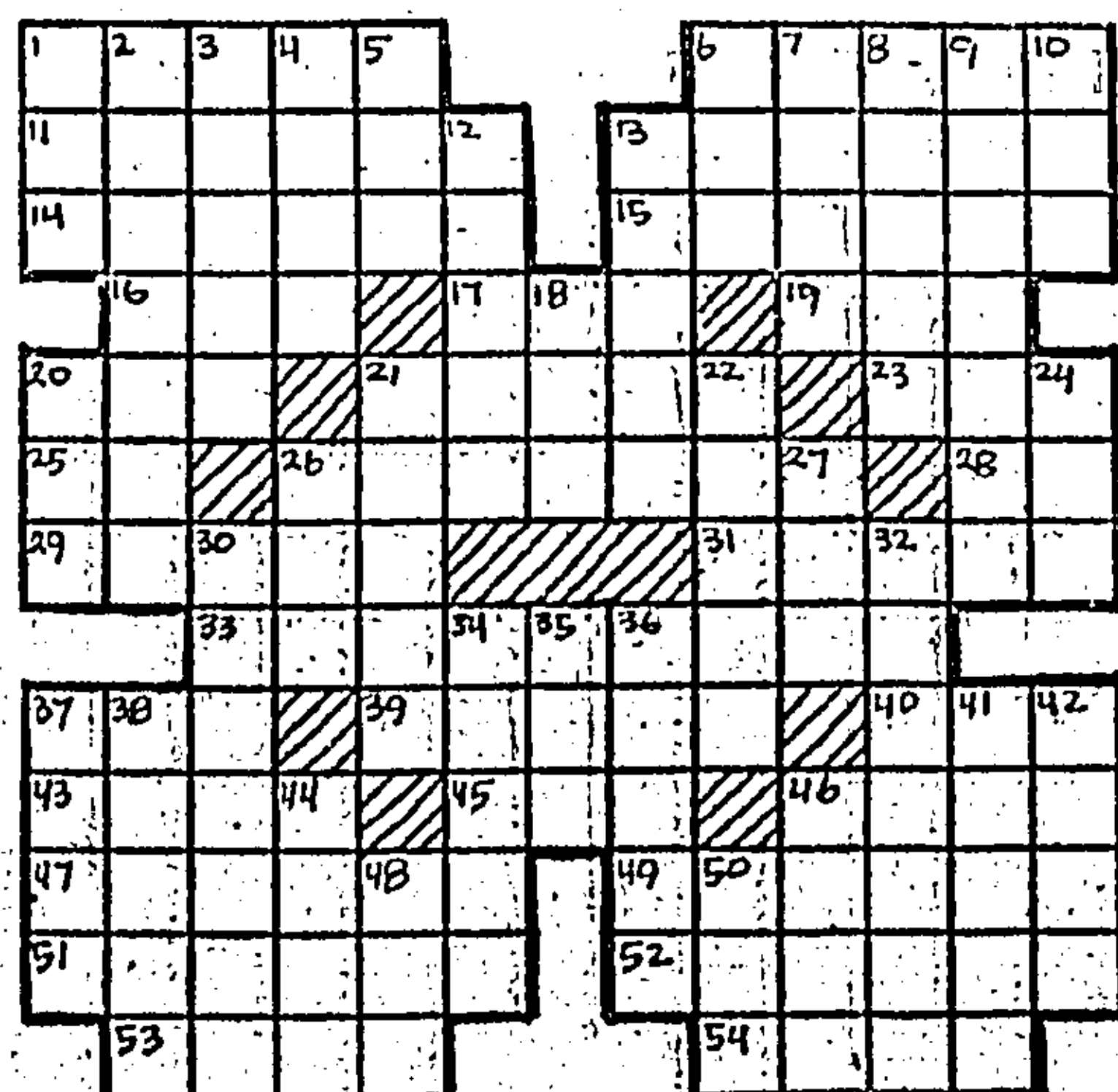
KJ85
AJ98
70
Q107

How should East defend against South's three spade contract?

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

- ACROSS
- 1—Name of skill
 - 2—Musical drama
 - 3—Sharp answer
 - 4—Small
 - 5—Joined
 - 6—Deadly brute
 - 7—Pen
 - 8—Noise
 - 9—Likely
 - 10—Mineral spring
 - 11—Nervous twitching
 - 12—Fence
 - 13—Here out
 - 14—Printer's measure
 - 15—Blundering available
 - 16—Once more
 - 17—Blood vessels
 - 18—Having three lines
 - 19—Lick lightly
 - 20—Provide with food
 - 21—Lubricant
 - 22—Turkish parade
 - 23—Vegetable
 - 24—One opposed
 - 25—French soldiers
 - 26—Arched bridge
 - 27—Diplomatic
 - 28—Son of Isaac
- DOWN
- 1—Call out
 - 2—Title
 - 3—Moral philosophy
 - 4—Frenzied
 - 5—Standing room only
 - 6—Animals
 - 7—American stockade
 - 8—American again
 - 9—At no time
 - 10—Up to time when
 - 11—Hustling
 - 12—Reverend
 - 13—Garment
 - 14—Hitter with
 - 15—Rustic community
 - 16—Ocean
 - 17—Orange-red
 - 18—Fall into disuse
 - 19—Hustling
 - 20—Hustling
 - 21—Hustling
 - 22—Paragraph
 - 23—Sovereign
 - 24—Thin bones
 - 25—Astronaut
 - 26—Vague (Polish)
 - 27—John



BROADCASTING FROM CHELSEA RUINS



Wynford Vaughan Thomas with a BBC microphone at the bombed Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Old soldiers of past wars, one aged 101, were killed when the infirmary of the Royal Hospital was struck by bombs during a recent air raid on London. In this picture, an old pensioner and a nurse who helped in the rescue work are being interviewed for one of the series of programmes "Something Going on in Britain Now." The historic and beautiful home of the Chelsea Pensioners was founded by Charles II at, according to legend, the wish of Nell Gwynn, and the architect was Sir Christopher Wren.

CURE FOR THE SOUL OF A DICTATOR

IN the whole nineteen months of war, only one newspaper in the country—and that a local one with a small circulation—has ventured to print a suggestion which appeared with great frequency during the years 1914 to 1918, and even in this one case a storm of letters from indignant readers forced it to beat a hasty retreat.

The suggestion was that we should ban German music for the duration.

Now the fact that it is no longer possible to advance this idea without arousing hoots of derision from the average man is the sign of a tremendous advance not only in musical appreciation but in general intelligence. Though it sounds like midsummer madness it does happen to be quite true that in the last war enraged patriots had their Steinways and their Bluthners carted out on to the croquet lawn, where they were hacked to pieces with axes by puzzled under-gardeners. Pianos have not been so foolishly treated since the days when their legs were adorned with drawers by Victorian ladies, in the interests of modesty.

It also happens to be true that Beethoven and Bach were hissed at at national concerts, and that many lovely German lieder, in which words and music melted together in exquisite harmony, were hopelessly mutilated by the hasty insertion of English lyrics.

We realize to-day that such behaviour is a classic example of the ancient pastime of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. But that isn't the only reason why we can now listen without interruption to a programme of German music, even when the bombs made by the composer's descendants are falling outside the concert-hall.

It's because we really do want to hear the music. We hunger and thirst for it.

Music can answer every argument by showing that all arguments are futile.

It is inconceivable that men who have been engaged in fierce controversy could listen to the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven, and really understand it, without finding themselves, when the last echoes died away, nearer to friendship and understanding.

By
Beverley
Nichols

I believe that music—real music—could cure almost anything. Even the soul of a dictator.

Not by a single raucous note can the Fuehrer mar a melody by Mozart... it floats beyond his reach, sweet and stainless, and it is the property of all men, rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, for ever.

Time and again Hitler must writhe under the insults that music constantly offers him, for he is, in his way, a musical man.

We are told that he likes Chopin. What, then, must the famous Revolutionary etude say to him... that flaming protest against a country's wrongs, that awakes the key-board with the breathless impetus of a charge of Polish cavalry? What answer can he find to the devotional music of Bach?

Mendelssohn, with all his sweetness, of course he can dismiss, for Mendelssohn was a Jew, and, therefore, capable of making only ugly noises. But Schubert—how can he bear the sound of his own tortured voice after a song of Schubert? And how, miracle of miracles, can he find such joy in the march, march, march of soldiers' boots when somewhere, round the corner, a street boy is whistling a waltz by Strauss?

Yes, indeed, music must often be agony to him. And it is a heartening sign that it is becoming an increasing joy to us. Not only to hear, but to make.

THE last time the pianist turned came to my house he said: "Surprising thing, the amount of work I get nowadays. Houses I haven't been to for years suddenly ring up and say they'd like me to come along and give the old piano the once-over. And when I get there I always see a lot of old songs and piano pieces that must have been in the attic for years taken out and scattered all over the place. Must be the black-out."

I like to think of all those "old songs and piano pieces" and speculate on what they are. I bet the exercises of one's boyhood tyrant, Stephen Heller, are among them. And the Chopin waltzes. And some Greg, in their pink bindings. And I hope—come Beethoven and of the songs, well it depends on your period and your taste. If you're not very young you'll be sure to have a copy of "Drake's Drum" and "The Floral Dance" and "Absence" and all those old favourites which I call the "O' Mine" series—"Friend o' Mine," "Mother o' Mine," "Shipmates o' Mine" and all the rest of the "O' Mine" family.

If you're younger and more ambitious there'll be many lovely songs of Ravel and Debussy to learn, and not merely to hum through. And if you're really quite old, there'll be bound volumes that contain hosts of memories—"Oh, Promise Me!" and "Till We Meet Again" and "The Floral Dance" and "Absence" and all those old favourites which I call the "O' Mine" series—"Friend o' Mine," "Mother o' Mine," "Shipmates o' Mine" and all the rest of the "O' Mine" family.

Peak Tram Traffic Decrease

Effect Of The Evacuation

A substantial drop in traffic receipts, attributed to the evacuation and the total absence of any tourists, was reported by Mr D. E. Clark, Chairman, at the annual general meeting of the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd. held this morning.

The Chairman said: "I regret to come before you with such a poor account of the year for many years. The reason is not far to seek, for with the evacuation of women in July last and the total absence of any tourists, traffic receipts suffered to the extent of \$15,000 whilst War Taxation, amounting to \$4,424.42, comes into the accounts for the first time. I am afraid I cannot hold out any hope of an improvement whilst the war lasts. In fact with rising costs we must be prepared for a further fall in profits until normal conditions again prevail.

The amount under Maintenance and Repairs is less by nearly \$2,000 in spite of the fact that during the year we were obliged to spend \$7,000 in rebuilding a retaining wall at the Treadle Superintendent's house on Bowen Road which collapsed during the heavy rains last Summer.

Considerable saving was, however, made on wire ropes which recently have been giving longer service due no doubt to lighter loads and the slowing up of the Trams during the black hours. Whilst we still have two wire ropes in stock at pre-war prices, an application made to the Home Authorities for permit for a further rope has been refused, and we have been compelled to order from South Africa at a price nearly double the old rate.

Other items in Profit & Loss Account are very similar to the previous account and do not call for any special mention.

From the Balance Sheet you will notice that depreciation on Buildings, Haulage Plant and Cars at the rate fixed some time ago has been fully allowed for.

In view of the fact that we had to meet the expense of rebuilding the retaining wall already referred to, it was decided by your Board to reduce the dividend by only one per cent. I must, however, warn you that a further reduction for the current year is almost certain unless traffic receipts improve. The first month of the current year shows a further decline and I am not optimistic as regards the remaining eleven months.

With these few remarks, I propose that the Report and Statement of Accounts as presented be adopted and that the following allocation of profits be passed.

Pay a dividend of 5% on 25,000 shares Fully Paid \$12,500
Pay a dividend of 5% on 50,000 shares \$5,000 Paid Up 12,500
22,251.14
And carry forward 547,251.14

The proposal was seconded by Mr P. C. Potts and carried unanimously.

Other Business
Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs J. Scott Harston, L. Kadoorie, D. L. Newbigging and L. J. Davies were re-elected Directors on the proposal of the Chairman, seconded by Mr S. F. Chubb.
Present at the meeting were: Mr D. E. Clark (Chairman), Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr J. Scott Harston, Mr D. L. Newbigging, Mr L. Kadoorie (Director), Mr J. L. Quile (Secretary), and Messrs P. C. Potts, A. H. Potts, S. F. Chubb, J. E. Jupp, W. C. Lee (Shareholders).

Holiday Golf Starting Times

To-morrow

OLD COURSE
9.10 I. H. Goss, H. P. Phillips
9.20 A. W. Bourne, W. J. Willocks
9.30 P. M. Cotton, H. O. Baldwin
9.40 P. E. Annis, H. M. Rowland

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—It is learned that Mr. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior has agreed to support the proposal for the temporary suspension of the Import tax on Philippine products shipped to the United States in order to alleviate the war-repercussions on Philippine national economy.

Thai Affairs

Envoy Happy At Talks With British

BANGKOK, June 10 (Reuter).—Major Vilas Osthmananda, the Thai Minister, returned from Singapore this afternoon thoroughly bucked by the success of his mission.

He said he was very optimistic of the future of Anglo-Thai relations and thanked Singapore for its generous hospitality throughout his sojourn.

He also said that he took every opportunity to clear up any misunderstandings regarding the political and economic trends in Thailand.

Japanese Minister
After three weeks' absence, the Japanese Minister to Thailand, Mr. Futami, returned from Tokyo to-day.

Mr. Futami has been to Tokyo to report to his Government on the situation in Thailand and also to consult Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, who, besides being his official chief, is also a personal friend.

Chungking Appeal To Roosevelt

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
CHUNGKING, June 10 (UP).—President Roosevelt was to-day urged to make the utmost effort to stop the flow of United States gasoline and other materials to Japan in a joint radiogram which was sent by the Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association and ten other civic bodies of Chungking, in which the ruthless and indiscriminate bombings of the war time capital this year was stressed.



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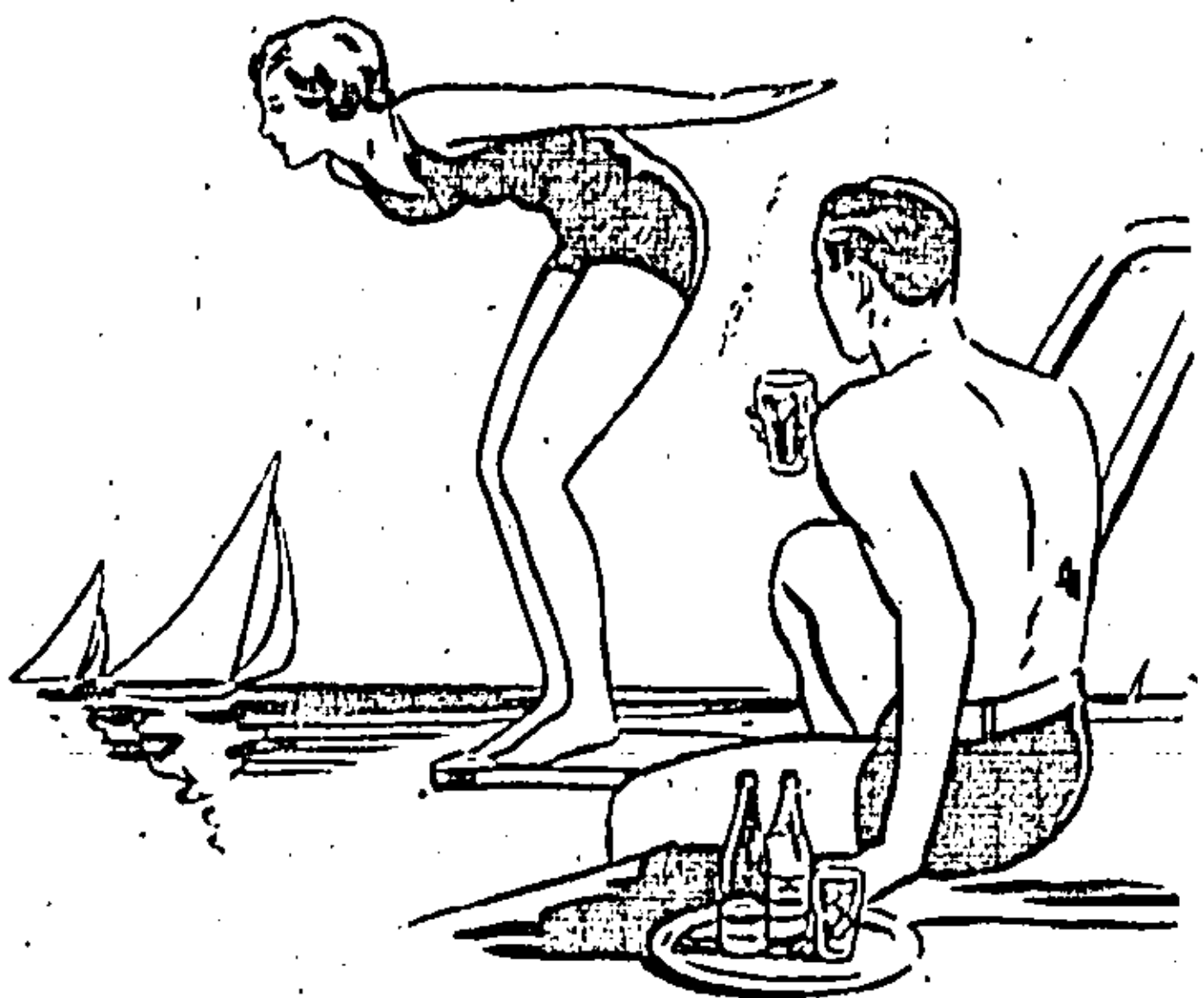
Appeal To Indians

MYSORE, June 10 (Reuter).—An appeal to every true lover of the country to bend his whole energies to strengthening India's defences and equipping all soldiers fighting India's battles was made by the Mahatma of Mysore, inaugurating a joint session of the Mysore Legislature this afternoon.

S'HAH HOSPITAL

CHUNGKING, June 10 (Central News).—Loss amounting to \$400,000 has been sustained by the Shanghai Hospital on Route Ghia in French Concession as a result of the seizure by the puppet Shanghai Municipal Government of its equipment and furniture. The equipment was seized some time ago, but the furniture was removed yesterday morning and carried off in four trucks.

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The
Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, June 11, 1941.

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REPATRIATION

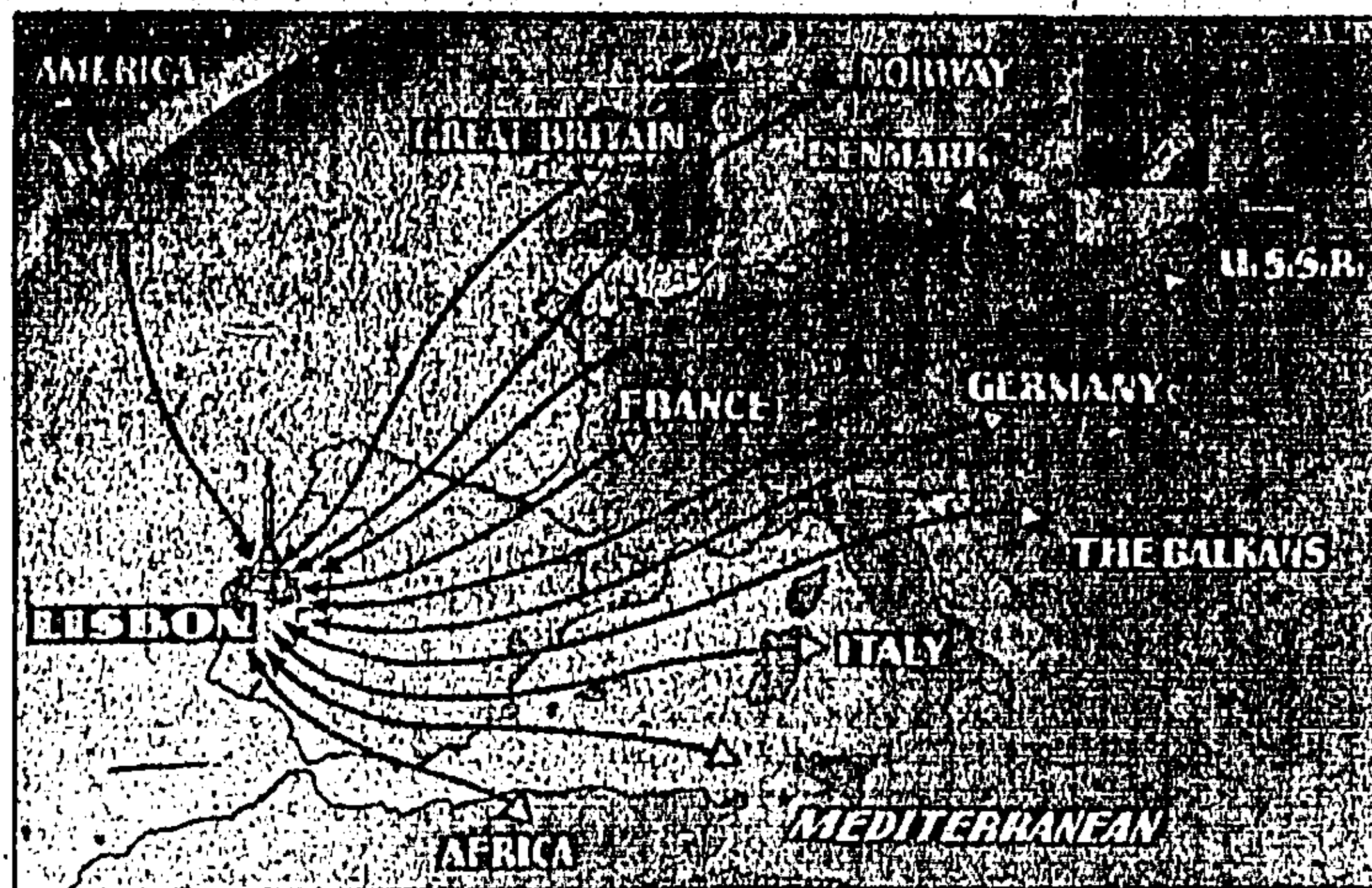
GOVERNMENT is still making efforts to reduce the Colony's dangerously 'excess' population, although the difficulties are so numerous as to render the task apparently hopeless. Political conditions in the neighbouring countries are such that ridding Hongkong of its unemployed and 'unemployable' "guests" is no longer a question merely of "sending them away." The truth is, there is nowhere they can be sent.

Hongkong's population congestion presents a variety of problems;—so many thousands are a virtual charge on the Colony, and in consequence are drastically affecting its economic equilibrium; overcrowding, serious enough before the China hostilities, and trebly so now, contributes towards the creation and spread of disease, thereby gravely imperilling the health of the community; from a defence point of view these indigents present potential handicaps to successful operations, whether military or economic. Nothing, in fact, is more calculated to hinder the successful defence of the Colony in the event of a crisis than this vast army of dependents.

Government has revealed more than once that it is ceaselessly striving to find the solution to the problem. The latest move, and one which at face value appears to hold out brightest prospects of reasonable results, is the creation of a camp at Green Island in Macao waters, from where persons wishing to return to their ancestral homes, can be repatriated. That the scheme could ever reach the stage of practicability is due essentially to the hearty co-operation of the Macao authorities. The camp is to be capable of holding 2,000 people, the eventual aim being, of course, a constant stream of people returning to their homes from Hongkong via the camp.

The Hongkong Government is meeting the cost of constructing the camp and its management is entrusted to the Red Swastika Society. Free passage will be offered from Hongkong and the New Territories, and returning evacuees who need assistance will be provided with travelling expenses both from Hongkong to Macao, and thence to their homes, by the Hongkong Government.

Every encouragement, both official and unofficial should be



YESTERDAY
morning I received by post from London a large registered envelope. Across the flap, which had been slit by more than one censor on the way, was gummed, alongside the familiar "Opened by Examiner 1234," another label with the more sinister legend: "Direccion General de Seguridad, Madrid."

The envelope contained a new cheque-book from my bank in London. I had wondered why it was so long in coming, and now I wondered more why it had gone through Madrid on its way to Lisbon, though a somewhat erratic, but on the whole effective direct air mail does exist between England and Portugal. The mystery was solved when I looked at the address on the envelope: "Lisbon, Spain."

How many British business firms, I wonder, or at least their clerks and secretaries, still confuse the capitals of Spain and Portugal? How many British schoolboys know which is which, and how many English men-in-the-street know where to find Lisbon on the map of Europe?

MY bank's mistake is an odd reminder of the days, not far distant, when Portugal, this small, remote country tucked away in a corner of Europe and seldom mentioned in British newspapers since it ceased to be the scene of monthly revolutions, meant nothing but an evil memory of geography lessons to the ordinary Britisher.

Yet Portugal is not only "our oldest ally," as the after-dinner speakers on Iberian affairs love to remind us, but country with the eight centuries of chequered but on the whole proud history behind it; a nation of seafarers like ourselves; the centre of a big colonial empire, 25 times the size of the mother country, and the centre also of a network of cultural tradition and affinity spread widely in South America. The Portuguese are Latins if you like, speaking a language which I find more like the peasant dialect of Northern Italy than Spanish.

But they are Atlantic, not Mediterranean Latins; they inherit their seafaring tradition largely from the Genoese, the Phoenicians and the forgotten wanderers from whom the mys-

given to this scheme. If, as it seems the authorities desire, it is to be a voluntary exodus, coaxing will be necessary; this can be best provided by Chinese press, and enterprising forms of propaganda. Experience has shown that the Chinese evacuees are loth to leave what to them is the attractive haven of Hongkong; but the needs of the Colony are vital and urgent; therefore nothing should be left undone which will assist in making the Green Island scheme a complete success.

terious Basques, who resemble them, also spring. There is a strong negro and colonial strain among them, and they have been likened to the Irish by a shrewd observer.

★
ALTOGETHER an enterprising, remarkable people, looking westwards and southwards across the ocean for inspiration more than they have ever looked to Spain.

Now, after a twilit period of economic reconstruction at home and comparative eclipse abroad, the Portuguese suddenly find themselves in the European limelight once more.

With most of the Continent of Europe under German domination, Portugal to-day forms not only one of the last refuges of peace but Europe's stepping stone to America, her only remaining open channel for the receipt of supplies from the New World, and one of the few connecting links left between European countries which, though not themselves at war, are surrounded or menaced by warring States.

At one stroke what was a quiet backwater in Europe finds itself turned into a main line of communications. Lisbon (once described as the key to the Mediterranean, thought it lies on the Atlantic coast) has become the trade capital of free Western Europe. Its population has been greatly increased by refugees, extra officials, business men and less desirable visitors from every country which now looks to Portugal for an outlet to the world beyond.

★
PORTUGAL is the one remaining lung through which half a dozen countries breathe. Without the flow of supplies through Lisbon and Oporto they would be stifled with the Axis Powers by the British blockade.

This new-found importance and activity give Lisbon and other centres of commerce in this country an air of busy prosperity very pleasant after the war-time atmosphere of most other European towns.

In Lisbon life is gay, more abundant, keyed up to a faster pace than it ever knew in peacetime. The newcomer finds a community at peace and, at first sight at any rate, enjoying plenty too. Peace and plenty is not quite a true description of Portuguese conditions, for the country as a whole is still poor and life for the peasants and low-paid workers is still hard.

But at least they do not live in the shadow of death like many of their fellow-men, and a real wave of prosperity has descended on a good part of the community. Hotels are always crowded now, and charge accordingly; restaurants, show places generally and all who supply the needs of foreigners have not done so well for years. The needs of foreigners have not done so well for years.

A new cosmopolitan life, not bent on gaiety as in the pleasure centres of pre-war Europe, but producing a sort of brilliance by its movement and variety none

S B O N

LISBON, Portugal's capital, to-day finds itself through the fortunes of war the one remaining lung through which half a dozen countries of Europe can still breathe. The News Chronicle's Special Correspondent there, **DAVID SCOTT**, tells the story of present-day life in this suddenly all-important city, and of the vital political background to the scene.

STRANGEST CAPITAL
IN THE WORLD

burst the tenuous boundaries that confine him now. But her life and that of her Empire depend on her sea communications, and to keep these open she must needs rely on the forces of the other side. Yet these same forces, in their struggle for victory, cannot avoid grievous damage to the Portuguese economy.

The British blockade hits Portuguese importers, manufacturers and shippers hard. We may be sure enough that our battle, which is the battle of democracy, is also the battle of all free men against aggressions; but it is less easy to preach that doctrine in a country whose leaders have thrown parliamentary democracy on the scrapheap.

Whatever may be the rival claims of democracy through the ballot-box and constitutional dictatorship as ideals of government, Portugal finds herself bound by her geographical position and her military weakness to tread the narrow path that lies between.

★
AT the moment she seems to be balanced fairly securely on her neutral tight-rope, with the contending influences of the Axis and the English-speaking nations equally matched on either side. Neither belligerent is yet ready to upset this balance with a clear prospect of success; a move by either would bring the other into the field. Meanwhile, such influence as Portugal can exercise in this war of empires is used to prevent conflict from spreading westwards.

A time may come when that influence and the unique position of this country may have their value as mediating agencies. Until then the Portuguese can only hope to live in peace, even though they live dangerously. They have at least the satisfaction of playing a new and useful part in the life of a distracted Europe and playing quorum knocking almost at her gates, ready at any moment to will.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I ain't getting nowhere, Chief—the only secret I can get out of him is a plan he has to outmanoeuvre his wife!"

FULL REPORT OF PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH BRITAIN BUILDING HUGE AIR FORCE IN RESOLVE TO HOLD MIDDLE EAST

LONDON, June 10 (Reuter).—Mr. Winston Churchill began his reply to the debate in the House of Commons in an easy confident tone. The Prime Minister declared that nobody could possibly complain of the tone, temper and matter of the debate.

The kind of criticism we had to-day—some was very searching—was the kind that the Government not only accepted but welcomed. However, the way in which the debate came about was calculated to give a feeling of challenge to the security of the administration.

From the viewpoint of advantage to the country, that raised serious considerations. There were all kinds of paragraphs and reports in the newspapers that there was grave uneasiness and demanding a "full accounting."

Therefore, one was bound to take a serious view because of the interests confided to our care. It would be a mistake if the House got into the habit of calling for explanations on varying episodes in this dangerous and widespread struggle and for an account to be given when any action was lost or any part of the front was bent in.

In the first place, no full explanation could possibly be given without revealing valuable information to the enemy, not only about a particular operation which was ended but about the general position and also on the processes of thought which were followed by our war direction and High Command.

There was always a danger that a Minister might, in seeking to vindicate the course we had pursued, inadvertently say something which might supply the enemy with some essential and perhaps seemingly insignificant fact about which the enemy was in doubt and thus enable the enemy to construct a comprehensive and accurate picture of the way in which we were looking at things.

Dictators' Advantage
Dictator Governments were not under any similar pressure to plain or excuse any ill success that might befall them.

"Unlike these pretentious, formidable potentates, I am only a servant of the Crown with considerable responsibility upon me," continued Mr. Churchill. The House would not wish any servant whom they have entrusted with such duties to be at a disadvantage to their antagonists. "I have not heard that Hitler had to attend the Reichstag and tell them why he sent the Blomberg on her diabolical cruise when, by waiting a few weeks and choosing his opportunity when perhaps our capital ships were dispersed on convoy duty, she might have gone out, accompanied by the *Tirpitz*, another 45,000-ton ship, and offered us battle."

"Neither have I heard any convincing statement by Mussolini why a greater part of his African Empire has been conquered and over 200,000 of his soldiers are prisoners in our hands."

"I should feel under a needless disadvantage if I were obliged in public debate to give an account of our operations irrespective of whether the time was suitable or not. It would, for instance, have been a nuisance if Parliament had demanded a debate on the loss of the Hood before we had been in a position to explain the measures we had taken to secure the destruction of the Bismarck."

Choosing The Occasion
"I always take very great pains to serve the House and always to associate the House with events, and it would be better if I were permitted, on behalf of the Government, to choose the occasion for making a statement about the war, which I am most anxious to do (Cheers)."

"Another general reason why I should have deprecate a debate on the fighting in Crete is that it is only one part of a very important, complicated campaign which is being fought in the Middle East and can only be reviewed as one part."

To select one particular sector of our widely extended front for debate is a particularly lop-sided and misleading method of examining the conduct of the war. The vast scene can only be surveyed as a whole and ought not to be debated piecemeal, especially at a time when the operations, which are all related to one another, are wholly incomplete.

Factor of Time
"Into the general survey of the war come all sorts of considerations about gain and loss of time, and its effect upon the future as well as the entire distribution of our available resources to meet the many calls upon them."

"For instance, Sir John Wardlaw Milne asked why it was, when we had Crete in our possession for more than six months, that we did not construct numerous airfields and place them in the highest state of defence, and he reminded us how very efficiently the Germans would have done such work if Crete had fallen into their hands."

"Everyone will admit that it would have been a mistake to make a great number of airfields in Crete unless we could find the anti-aircraft guns, both of high and low ceiling, and aircraft to defend those airfields, for that would simply have facilitated the descent of the enemy's air-borne troops upon the island."

Battle of Atlantic
"That leads us to a wider sphere. All this time, the Battle of the Atlantic has been going on, and the very great number of guns which might usefully have been deployed in Crete, have been and are being mounted on merchant vessels to beat off the attacks of U-boat submarines and capital ships, showing the

uncertainty and disturbance which is caused thereby.

"The output of anti-aircraft guns is at last rapidly expanding, but the fact remains that our outposts are incomparably inferior in numbers to those possessed by the Germans, and a very great claim has to be weighed against every other claim."

Air Strength
"Another general question which may fairly be asked is why have we not much stronger and much larger air forces in the Middle East. I can only say that from the moment the Battle of Britain was decided in our favour in September and October last year by the victories of our fighters, we have been ceaselessly sending aircraft as fast as possible to the Middle East by every route and every method."

"During the present year, as our strength in the air has grown, we have not been hampered as we were in the case of the anti-aircraft guns by the lack of aircraft. The problem has been to send them to the eastern theatre of war."

Enemy Advantage
"Anyone can see how great the German advantages and how easy it is for the Germans to move their air force from one side of Europe to another. They can fly along a line of permanent airfields. Wherever they alight and refuel, there are permanent airfields in the highest state of efficiency and as for services and personnel and all stores, without which squadrons are quite useless, these can go by the Grand Continental express along the main European lines."

"One has only to compare this process with sending aircraft, packed in crates, then put on ships and sent on great ocean spaces until they reach the Cape of Good Hope, then taken to Egypt to be set up again, then sent and put in the air, when they arrive."

"Thus the Germans can do in days what it takes us weeks or even months to do. This reflection has no bearing upon possible German movements back from east to west which could be executed very secretly if they resolve upon assault on this country."

Transfer Difficulties
"We have done, and will do, our utmost to build up the largest possible air force in the Middle East. It is not a matter of aircraft, but solely transportation—not in the sense of shipping tonnage but as to the time it takes to transfer under the conditions of the present war."

"As to the disposition of our air force in the Middle East, it is primarily a matter for the Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, though the Government share full responsibility for whatever is done."

"Co-ordination between the services is carried to a very high pitch. The Chief Air Officer lives in the same house in Cairo as the Commander-in-Chief. The Naval Commander-in-Chief has to be at sea very often. He has to be at Alexandria, but the very closest association exists between these two branches."

Full Co-Ordination
"The idea that any one of these problems would be studied by any one of these Commanders without the closest association with the other two is quite illusory."

Here someone queried "Who has the final say?"

Mr. Churchill declared "It isn't so much a final say. No disagreement that I know has arisen."

"Obviously the Army is the main factor in the business, and the Fleet is preserving the security of the Army on the seas, and preserving command of the seas, and the Air Force is assisting the Army and Fleet in all their functions."

"But in the event of any differences, they can be settled in a few hours by reference here. These Commanders have to settle it among themselves, though we share full responsibility for whatever is done."

"Apart from the effort we have made in Greece, which was very costly in aircraft, the situation in Iraq and Palestine, and potentially in Syria, as well as the winding-up of the Abyssinian story, have all made very heavy demands on the aircraft, and the situation in the Western Desert had also to be considered."

Theatres of War
"Before any rational judgment could be formed on the disposition of our air force and the consequent failure to supply adequate air force to Crete, it would be necessary, as in the case of anti-aircraft guns, to know not only what are our whole resources, but also what is the situation in these theatres which are all intimately inter-related."

"It is no use trying to judge these matters without full knowledge. Full knowledge cannot be made public."

"I come to the next stage of my argument. I have shown the facts upon which we started, and I now go a step forward."

Balkan War
"In March we decided to go to the aid of Greece in accordance with our Treaty obligations. This, of course, exposed us to the danger of being attacked in the Western Desert, and also to defeat by overwhelming numbers in Greece unless Yugoslavia played her part or unless the Greek army could be extricated to hold some narrower line."

"If Greece was over-run by the enemy, it seemed probable that Crete would be the next object of attack. The enemy, with his vast local su-

periority in air power, was able to drive our aircraft from the airfields in Greece and, adding this to his enormously superior anti-aircraft batteries, he was able to make those airfields rapidly available for his own use."

Influence of Weather
"Moreover as the season was advancing, many more airfields became available to him as the weather improved and dried them up. It was evident, therefore, that an attack on Crete, if it were made, would be primarily an air-borne attack for which again a vastly superior hostile air force would be available."

"The question arose whether we should try to defend Crete or yield it without a fight. Nobody who bears responsibility for the decision to defend Crete was ignorant of the fact that conditions permitted only the most meagre British air support to be provided for our troops in the island or the Fleet operating round the island. It was not a fact that dawned upon the military and other authorities after the decision had been taken. It was the foundation of a difficult and harsh choice whether Crete should be defended with- out effective air support or whether the Germans should be permitted to occupy it without opposition."

Terrible Alternatives
"Some say that we should never fight without superior or at least ample air support and ask when this lesson will be learned."

But suppose you cannot have it? The questions to be settled are not always between what is good and bad. Very often, it is a choice between two very terrible alternatives. If you cannot have this essential and desirable air support, must you yield important key points, one after another?

"Others have told me: 'You should defend no place that you cannot be sure that you can hold.' Then one must ask: 'Can one ever be sure how a battle will develop before it is even fought?'"

"If the principle of not defending any place you cannot be sure of holding were adopted, would not the enemy be able to make an unlimited number of valuable conquests without any fighting at all? Where would you make a stand and engage them with regularities?"

Making Nazis Pay
"The further question arises: 'What would happen if you allowed the enemy to advance and over-run, precious and valuable strategic points? Suppose we had never gone to Greece or attempted to defend Crete. Where would the Germans be now?'"

"Suppose we simply resign territory and strategic islands (without a fight). Might they not at this early stage of the campaign in 1941 already be masters of Syria and Iraq and preparing themselves for an advance into Persia?"

"The Germans in this war have gained many victories. They have easily over-run great countries and beaten a strong Power with little resistance. It is not only a question of time gained by fighting strongly, even at a disadvantage; for important points, but there is also the vitally important principle of stubborn resistance to the will of the enemy."

Fatal Doctrine
"These are some arguments that deserve to be considered before you can adopt the rule that you have a certainty of winning at any point and that if you have not got it before hand, you must clear out. The whole history of war shows the fatal absurdity of such a doctrine."

"It has been repeatedly proved that fierce and stubborn resistance even against heavy odds and under exceptional conditions of local disadvantage is an essential element in victory."

"The decision to fight for Crete was taken with the full knowledge that air support would be at a minimum as anyone can see—apart from the question whether you have adequate supplies or not—who measures the distance from our airfields in Egypt and compares them with the distance from enemy airfields in Greece, and who acquaints himself with the radius of dive-bombers and aircraft."

Takes Full Responsibility
"I take the fullest personal responsibility for that decision, but the Chiefs of Staff, the Defence Committee, and the Government as a whole defended in the circumstances which were fully before them but that in spite of lack of air support, we had a good chance of winning the battle."

"Nobody had any illusions about the scale of this enemy air-borne attack. We knew that it would be gigantic and intense. Reconnaissance over Greek aerodromes showed the enormous mass of aircraft which were gathering there—many hundreds—and it turned out that the enemy was prepared to pay an almost unlimited price for this conquest and his resources, which concentrated upon any particular point, often be overwhelming at that point."

Unofficial Broadcasts
Referring to statements which had been ascribed to spokesmen of the War Office and Air Ministry, the Prime Minister declared that the officers who give these broadcasts are not acquainted with the control of affairs and with what is decided or thought or felt in the Chiefs of Staff Committee or the Defence Committee. "I would very much have liked to stop them and in some cases I have reduced them in number."

Access To Information
"It is very risky to ask a professional officer to give a weekly exposition on the war when in the nature of things, although he may be

very accomplished in his profession, he cannot know and ought not to know facts as they are understood at secret meetings."

At the same time one is appealed to ceaselessly to give more information to people, and tell them more about what is going on, but it is not possible for the Head of the Government or even the Chiefs of Staff to scrutinize beforehand these detailed weekly statements which are made."

"I certainly think the matter must be reconsidered (hear, hear). As I have said, nobody has illusions about the tremendous scale of air-borne attack, the greatest ever delivered in the world, and that we should resist it without any but the most restricted air support on our side."

Battle For Crete
"Let us look at the anatomy of this battle for Crete, which was undertaken in bleak circumstances. We hoped that the 25,000 or 30,000 good troops—I am making it a little vague—with artillery and a portion of tanks aided by Greek forces, would be able to destroy parachute and glider landings by the enemy and prevent him from using the airfields or harbours."

"Our army was to destroy air-borne attacks while the navy held off and destroyed seaborne attacks. But there was a time limit."

"The action of the Navy in maintaining the northern sea guard without adequate air defence was bound to be very costly. It is known how serious were these losses."

"We could only stand a certain proportion of naval losses before the northern sea guard of the Fleet would have to be withdrawn. If, meanwhile, the army could succeed in blitting off the head of the whole terrible apparatus of the air-borne invasion before the naval time limit or less limit was reached, then the enemy would have had to begin all over again, and having regard to the enormous and unprecedented scale of the operation and the losses he would have to incur, he might well for a time have at least broken it off—at any rate there would have been a long delay before he could have mounted it again."

"That was the basis whereon a decision was reached."

Key To The East
"What would our critics have said if we had given up Crete without firing a shot? We should have been told that we had surrendered to the enemy the key of the Eastern Mediterranean, that our communications with Malta and our power to interrupt the enemy's communications with Libya were grievously endangered."

"There is only too much truth in all that, although, perhaps, it will not in the end turn out badly. Crete was an important salient in our line of defence, like Fort Douaumont at Verdun in 1916, and like Kemmel Hill in 1918. These were taken by the Germans, but in each case the Germans lost the battle, and also the campaign, and in the end lost the war, but can you be sure that the same result would have been achieved if the Allies had not fought for Douaumont and Kemmel Hill?"

Airfields Not Mined
"These battles can only be judged in their relation to the campaign as a whole. I have been asked why were the Crete airfields not mined beforehand or again why they were not commanded by long-range gun-fire or why there were not more tanks allotted to their defences and so on."

"I can answer these questions but I do not propose to discuss tactics here because it is quite impossible for us to fight battles in detail either beforehand or afterwards from Whitehall or from the Commons. His Majesty's Government, in their responsibility to Parliament choose the best generals they can find, act before them the broad strategic objects of a campaign, offer them any advice or counsel that may seem fitting, ask the necessary searching questions, and then support them to the best of their power in men and munitions, and also so long as they retain their confidence, they support them with loyal comradeship in failure or success."

Battles of Last War
"It is impossible to go into tactical details and I never remember in the last war in those great battles which cost something like 40,000, 50,000 or 70,000 men—I am talking of battles of a single day—and in which sometimes there were grave errors made, they were not often made the subject of argument of the Government in the Commons."

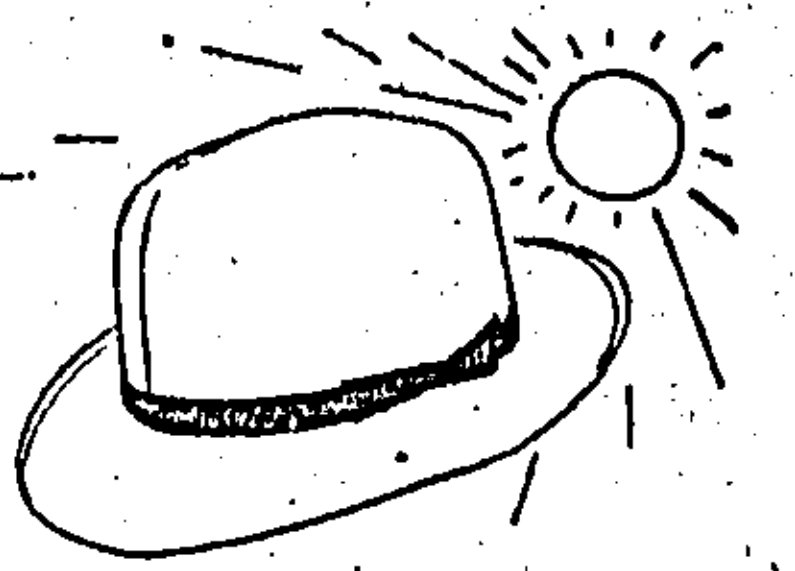
"It is only where grave strategic issues of policy come that it is fitting for us here to endeavour to form a final opinion. Defeat is bitter. There is no use in trying to explain defeat. People do not like defeat and do not like explanations, however elaborate or plausible. The only answer to defeat is victory."

"If the Government in war-time gives the impression that it cannot in the long run procure victory, who cares for its explanations? It ought to go; that is if you are quite sure that you can find another which can do better."

Steady Government?
"However, no Government can conduct a war unless it stands on solid and stable foundations and knows that it, like a great ship, can win through a period of storms in clearer weather. Unless there is a strong impression of solidarity and strength in a government in time of war, a government cannot give the support necessary to the fighting men and their commanders in a difficult period and in a disheartening and disappointing period."

"If a government has always to be looking over its shoulder to see whether it is going to be stabbed in the back, it is not a government."

TURN TO Page 7, Column One



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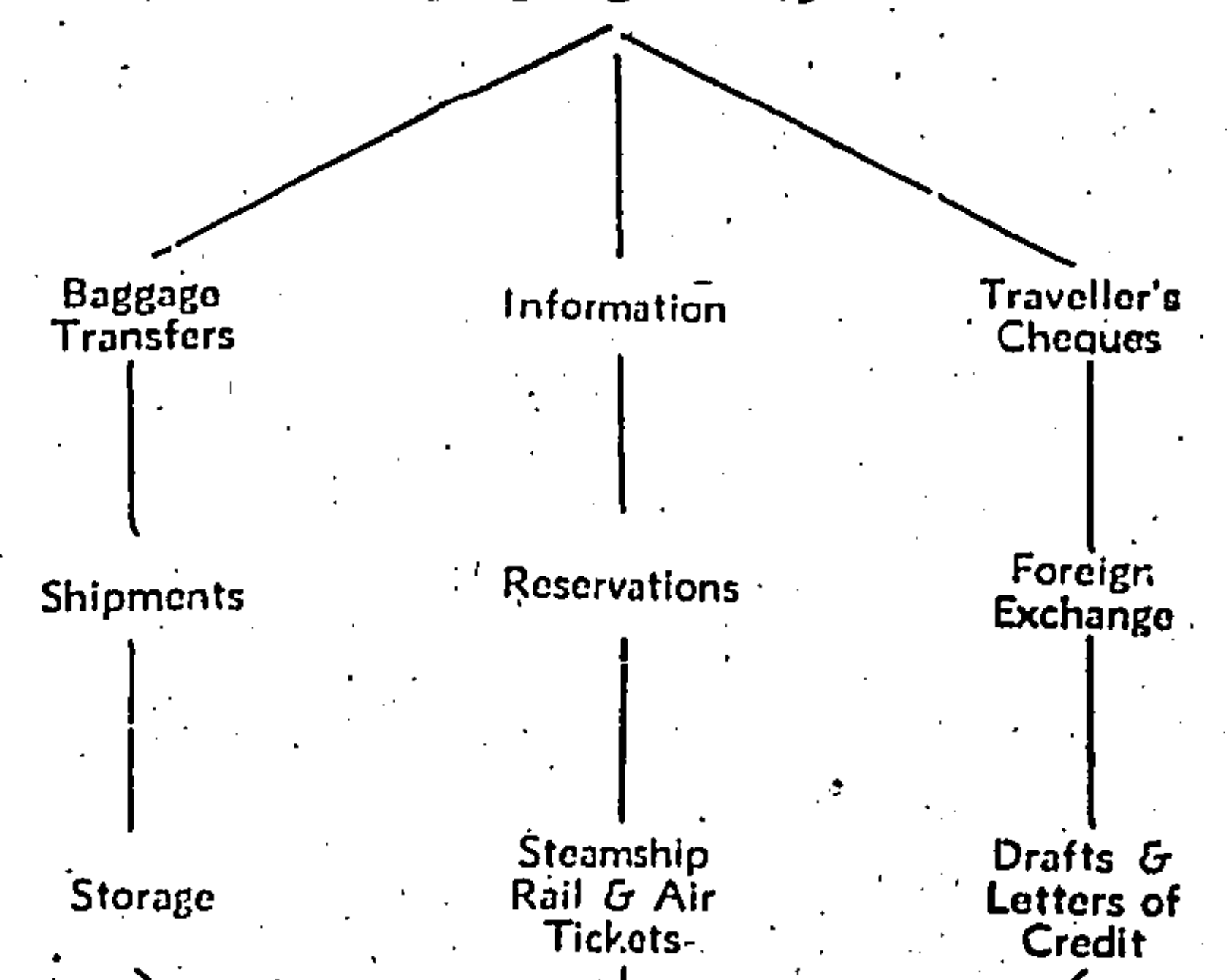
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Around The Courses

Craig Wood Achieves Ambition Of Years

Two Major U.S. Titles Gained In Two Months

He Learned To Fade!

(By "Birdie")

AFTER ALMOST TEN YEARS of striving for one of the four top prizes in the pro. golfer's bag—the U.S. and British Opens, the U.S.P.G.A. and Masters Tournaments—in which period he was twice beaten in replays and once on the 38th hole, Craig Wood has won not one but two of the titles in as many months!

In April he won the Augusta Masters Tournament, and on Sunday he took first place in the U.S. Open.

His scores in the Open were 73, 71, 70=284, but a peculiar omission in the scores for the first 30 holes was his total of 144. Clayton Heafner and Densmore Shute both had 144 and were listed at the top, but there was no mention of Craig Wood! Shute was second in the Open with 287, and it was pleasant to hear that Wood had finished early and was being lauded champion in the clubhouse when he came through strongly over the last 18 and snatched the title away, for in 1933 these two shared first place in the British Open, and Shute won the replay.

Then in 1939, the American Open slipped from his grasp when he tied with Byron Nelson, and Nelson's name was inscribed on the roll of champions after the replay. Particularly, he took revenge on this latter player in the Masters Tournament this year, winning by three strokes over the last nine holes!

THIS latter victory for Wood had, perhaps, the finer flavour, for with it he laid out the bogey of almost ten years. Like the bride-maid who was ever a bridesmaid and never the bride, he had been hovering around the top for many years. Other than the two instances just mentioned, he lost the P.G.A. title to Paul Runyan in 1934 on the 38th hole, and in this year and the next (1935) had been very close to the Masters title.

Thus, Wood, who is near his 40th birthday, has reached the peak that most other golfers attain ten years sooner. He was conceding that difference in age to players like Nelson and Ben Hogan, but those years, said Wood, had been spent in learning the shots that enabled him to become the master of the Masters.

"When I first started golf," he stated, "I was a natural hooker, and to overcome that I had to learn fades." That isn't humorous touch. It may seem incredible that anyone should have to learn to slice (which is what a fade is) is the control of that shot that requires skill.

ACTUALLY, I wonder how many of us have any idea of the finesse that goes to a professional make-up? He has only a faint idea but can imagine more.

There is this control of the hook and slice, and of distance. The other day I read an article by Henry Cotton on a match he played with Alfred Padgham. In this he wrote of a particular occasion when he was in doubt whether to play a low No. 2 or a high No. 3. He did the first which was not satisfactory, while Padgham played the second which was perfect for that occasion.

Then there was that celebrated occasion when Jim Ferrier drove off with his putter into a gale headwind or a short hole where others had failed, even with woods!

This knowledge can only be but a small part of what the professional requires. He has to put it into execution, and with this in mind it may be easier to appreciate why the pro. spends more time on the practice tee than on the course.

THAT is quite a different version of what constitutes a good golfer to that from one of the fair sex at Deen Water Bay recently. After making a shot she was gently chided for not keeping her head down and watching the ball.

"Oh, anyone can hit the ball if you look at it," she replied. "It is a good golfer that can do it without!"

Billiards Exhibition For B.W.O.F.

The Council of the British War Organisation Fund wish to acquaint the public with the news that the Club de Recreo have kindly organized a Billiards Exhibition which will take place on June 27 at 7.15 p.m., the proceeds of which will be donated to the Fund.

The programme comprises a match between the former Colony Champion and a Chinese player. There will also be an exhibition of Snooker and of trick shots.

It is hoped that the public will avail themselves of this unique opportunity of passing a pleasant and interesting evening, at the same time helping to make an exhibition valuable pecuniary success for the British War Organisation Fund.

Inter-Hong Gala At "Y" To-night

FIRST INTER-HONG swimming gala will be held at the Y.M.C.A. pool this evening at 8.30 p.m. Proceeds are for the Bomber Fund, and a good attendance is expected. Tickets have been sold on an auction basis, and a sum far above the advertised cost has been realised already in two of the Hong.

Teams and events will be:

100 YARDS MEDLEY RELAY
Hongkong Bank—C. F. Hyde (free), D. G. Day (back), M. F. L. Haymes (breast), G. Day (back), M. F. L. Haymes (breast), H. and S. V. O. H. Upton, J. A. Stewart, R. G. Castleton and A. C. Hutchison.

VETERAN'S (OVER 40) 25 Yards
C. F. Hyde (Bank), G. Campbell (B. and S.), D. L. Newbligh (Jardines), W. H. Smith (Electric), C. Logan (Docks) and A. W. W. Salter (Dodwells).

50 YARDS FREE-STYLE
F. M. Thompson (Bank), J. A. Stewart (B. and S.), D. L. Newbligh (Jardines), W. H. Smith (Electric), C. Logan (Docks) and L. A. Benn (Dodwells).

DIVING, TWO OPTIONAL
D. G. Day (Hongkong Bank), J. A. Stewart (B. and S.), N. D. Booker (Jardines), G. Saunders (Electric), M. Dietrich (Docks) and P. B. Wilson (Dodwells).

100 YARDS MIXED RELAY
Bank—D. G. Day, Miss J. Booker, Mrs. J. Duppuy and F. M. Thompson.
B. and S.—E. A. Roberts (Jardines), Miss R. Cockburn and A. C. Hutchison.
Jardines—E. A. Roberts (Jardines), Miss R. Cockburn and A. C. Hutchison.
Electric—D. Hutchison, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Grant and G. Saunders.
Dodwells—P. B. Wilson, Miss D. Dodwell, Mrs. G. Coddard and L. A. Benn.

150 YARDS FREE-STYLE RELAY
Bank—C. F. Hyde, D. G. Day, G. T. Harrington, M. F. L. Haymes, M. G. Caruthers and F. M. Thompson.
B. and S.—E. A. Roberts, N. G. Castleton, G. Campbell, V. G. H. Upton, R. G. Adair and A. C. Hutchison.
Jardines—E. A. Roberts, N. D. Booker, D. O. Parsons, W. K. Corneek, E. A. Gaudet and G. P. Stone.
Electric—D. Hutchison, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Grant and G. Saunders.
Dodwells—P. B. Wilson, Miss D. Dodwell, L. C. Baker and A. W. W. Salter.

League Tennis
Easy Victories In "B" Division Games Yesterday

RESULTS in the "B" Division of the Tennis League yesterday were most decisive. Chinese R.C. beat Civil Service C.C. 7-2, Kowloon beat Army 8-1 and South China defeated K.C.C. 8-1.

Scores were:
C.R.C. v C.S.C.C. 1
C.R.C. beat Civil Service 7-2.

O. L. Pang and D. L. Lu beat I. Agafuroff and W. Skinner 6-1; beat M. Yatakin and T. Wardle 6-2.
D. C. Luk and C. C. Luk beat Agafuroff and Bendall 6-0; beat Agafuroff and Skinner 6-0; beat Yatakin and Wardle 6-1.

B. W. Ling and W. C. Choi lost to Agafuroff and Bendall 4-0; lost to Agafuroff and Skinner 3-0; beat Yatakin and Wardle 6-0.

ARMY v KOWLOON TONG 1-8
Army lost to Kowloon Tong 1-8.
R. E. Guest and J. C. L. Pearce lost to F. H. Kwok and T. E. Ling 3-0; lost to F. H. Kwok and T. E. Ling 0-5; lost to F. H. Kwok and T. E. Ling 0-5.

Head and J. T. Skelwith lost to Kwok and Ling 3-0; drew with Lee and Khoo 6-6; lost to Lee and Ma 3-0.
J. F. Johnson and J. Webb lost to Kwok and Ling 3-0; drew with Lee and Khoo 6-6; lost to Lee and Ma 3-0.

S.C.A.A. v K.C.C. 1
Kowloon lost to South China 8-1.
A. E. P. Guest and F. G. Goss lost to W. T. Lee and H. H. 3-0; beat W. H. H. and H. H. 3-0; lost to K. H. H. and P. B. 3-0.

N.A.B. Mackay and W. K. Kengelbacker lost to Lee and H. H. 3-0; lost to H. H. and W. H. H. 3-0; lost to H. H. and W. H. H. 3-0.

P. A. P. Guest and F. G. Goss lost to W. T. Lee and H. H. 3-0; beat W. H. H. and H. H. 3-0; lost to K. H. H. and P. B. 3-0.



Craig Wood, the Master, at the top of his swing for a drive. First rule of a good backswing, he says, is not to hurry it.

Lawn Bowls

First Matches Of Open Pairs Tournament

Moonlight Finish At Recreo

FIRST MATCHES in the Open Pairs Lawn Bowls Championship were played on various greens in the Colony yesterday, though several were postponed. Three of the five games were close, while at Recreo one of the two games played there finished around 7.45 p.m.

Scores in brief were:
At G.S.C.C.—A. Willerton and G. Davies beat K. W. Farrow and A. G. Gratton 35-10.

At Craighenower—C. W. Lam and N. P. Karanjia beat W. K. Way and E. Zimmerman 25-21.

At H.K.F.C.—N. J. Bobbington and J. F. McGowan beat M. I. Razack and A. J. Coelho 22-20.

At Kowloon F.C.—A. Eastman and W. Simpson beat V. Atchiza and V. Chittenden 20-10.

At Recreo—E. Curtis and A. W. Smith beat F. Nolan and A. J. Jilott 19-16; P. A. Packham and W. McNeill beat R. Leigh and R. S. Meadows 28-20.

Long Game At Recreo

The first of the two games at the Club de Recreo was a lengthy affair, finishing as it did around 7.45 p.m. It was, in fact, a five (1) scored on the 20th end, that gave Curtis and Smith their first lead in the match. Nolan and Jilott opened with a four and increased this to six before Curtis and Smith registered their first single. From there the score went to 9-1, 11-3, 13-0, at which period the eventual winners staged a stunning rally and with five shots (21 and 2) over the next three ends, drew up to 13-11.

Another two and then a single, however, gave Nolan and Jilott a five, which they led again at 10-11, but dark clouds were beginning to set in. With a two, Curtis and Smith scored to be led 16-13.

Then came the five on the 20th end. Curtis drew to 16 three, and Smith went down and added another two. But the light was bad. From the mat the Jack could just be made out as a faint white dot in the gloom.

On the final end, leading by two, Curtis again succeeded in lying the shot when Smith and Jilott went down to bowl. The first five woods were either through or short, but Jilott with his third sliced the Jack to take the shot.

Smith was not to be outdone and with a real feeler in the dark took put that shot to lie again. Jilott was unable to do anything with his last word—the two previous "middles" were as much as one could expect.

Second Match

TWO FIVES went in the result of P. A. Packham and W. McNeill, who beat R. Leigh and R. S. Meadows in

Rinks Chosen For Week-end Matches

The following rinks have been selected by various Clubs for Lawn Bowls League matches this week-end:

FIRST DIVISION
Recreo "A"—J. Luz, C. E. Marques, J. F. V. Ribeiro, C. G. Silva (skip); L. F. Sequeira, A. A. Alves, J. E. Noronha, F. X. Silva (skip); F. X. Soares, C. Rozo Pereira, F. V. V. Ribeiro, R. F. Luz (skip).

Recreo "B"—D. C. Alves, C. H. Basto, C. M. da Silva, J. J. Basto (skip); L. F. Sequeira, J. C. Remedios, E. Souza, L. J. Silva (skip); C. F. Vaz, A. M. Xavier, A. M. Rodrigues, A. P. Gutierrez (skip).

SECOND DIVISION
Recreo—A. J. Osmund, E. L. Barros, A. V. Barros, O. P. Remedios (skip); L. A. Rozo, F. X. Marques, C. A. Lopez, A. A. Carvalho (skip); A. A. Pimenta, F. Xavier, J. A. Remedios, C. C. Pereira (skip).

THIRD DIVISION
Recreo—E. Cunha, F. X. Monteiro, M. F. Pina, P. A. Yvanovich (skip); L. F. Sequeira, A. C. Gardner, L. de Roma (skip); A. P. Farber, C. E. Gahagan, A. P. Paul, J. K. Sloan (skip); R. A. Butler (skip); G. Groome, J. F. Barton, R. C. Butler (skip).

H.K.F.C.—W. E. Macfarlane, H. F. Gregory, A. C. Gardner, L. de Roma (skip); A. P. Farber, C. E. Gahagan, A. P. Paul, J. K. Sloan (skip); R. A. Butler (skip); G. Groome, J. F. Barton, R. C. Butler (skip).

Floodlight Match

The following have been selected to represent the H.K.F.C. in a floodlight match on June 13 at 9 p.m. against the Society of York children. The game will be played at Ming Yuen.

J. R. Way, W. E. Baker, W. Baker, J. K. Sloan (skip); R. A. Butler (skip); G. Groome, C. E. Gahagan, R. C. Butler (skip); W. E. Macfarlane, H. F. Gregory, A. C. Gardner, L. de Roma (skip).

From thence until the 10th end they maintained the lead, but on the 11th Leigh and Meadows drew up to 14-11.

Another two put them into the lead but then came the second five, and the winners never looked back.

Major Baseball

Chicago Cubs Trounce N. Y. Giants

NEW YORK, June 10 (UP).—Chicago Cubs trounced New York Giants 11-0 in the National Baseball League to-day. Scores were:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

R. H. E.
Chicago 11 10 3
New York 0 7 3
Battery: McGee, Wittie, Danning.

Cincinnati 4 8 1
Battery: Vandemeyer, Lombardi.
Boston 3 0 1
Battery: Salvo, Lamanna, Berres, Mast.

St. Louis 3 0 0
Battery: Warneke, Manago.
Philadelphia 0 1 0
Battery: Johnson, Crouch, Warren.

Pittsburgh 3 6 2
Battery: Heinemann, Kilinger, Deltz, Lanning, Lopez.
Brooklyn 4 10 0
Battery: Fitzsimons, Owen.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 6 14 1
Battery: Peck, Dickey.
Cleveland 3 0 0
Battery: Higney, Haynes, Tresh.

Washington 1 4 2
Battery: Hudson, Carrasquel, Early.
Cleveland 4 8 0
Battery: Feller, Hemsley.

Philadelphia 3 10 3
Battery: McVittie, Marchildon, French, Hayes.
Detroit 4 0 0
Battery: Bridges, Benton, Tebbets, Sullivan.

The Boston-St. Louis game was washed out by rain.

Vancouver Sued For Damages

Injury From Softball

THE CITY of Vancouver was named one of the defendants in a suit which opened in Supreme Court recently, in which William R. Fraser, mechanical engineer, 1544 West Thirtieth, claims unstated damages for loss of his right eye as the result of a wild throw in a softball game.

Joined with the city in the defence is Frank Sanie, 1785 West Fifth. The case is being tried before Chief Justice Morrison and an eight-man jury. Fraser, who is employed by University of British Columbia, was driving to town on July 9 when he stopped to roll a cigarette on Vine near Connaught Park.

Eye Removed

A SOFTBALL crashed through the right-hand window of his car and the splinters of glass injured his eye so that it had to be removed.

It is alleged that Sanie, a member of the Robertson & Hackett team, threw the ball from second base to first and the ball went wide and struck Fraser's car.

Liability is charged against the city for failing to provide the park with adequate protection.

Martin Griffin, K.C., is counsel for plaintiff and D. R. McFaggart, K.C., and Arthur E. Lord for the city, and J. B. Noble for Sanie.

Challenger For Louis

Ben Simon Scores K.O.

NEW YORK, June 10 (Reuter).—When Ben Simon faced Joe Louis in March he was regarded as just another victim, but he put up such a fine fight, carrying the champion for 13 rounds, that he was promised a return match.

Simon's first fight since was last night when weighing in at 84-lb heavier than the 160-lb Pete Tammolanti, he knocked him out after 66 seconds in the second round.

Simon, deputy police commissioner for Long Beach, is looking forward to the day when he will again face Louis in the ring.

Water-polo Win For Y.M.C.A.

Y.M.C.A. advanced further in the water-polo tournament last night when the Y.M.C.A. pool lost their combined Small Units 2-0. Goldman scored in the first half and Maynard after the interval.

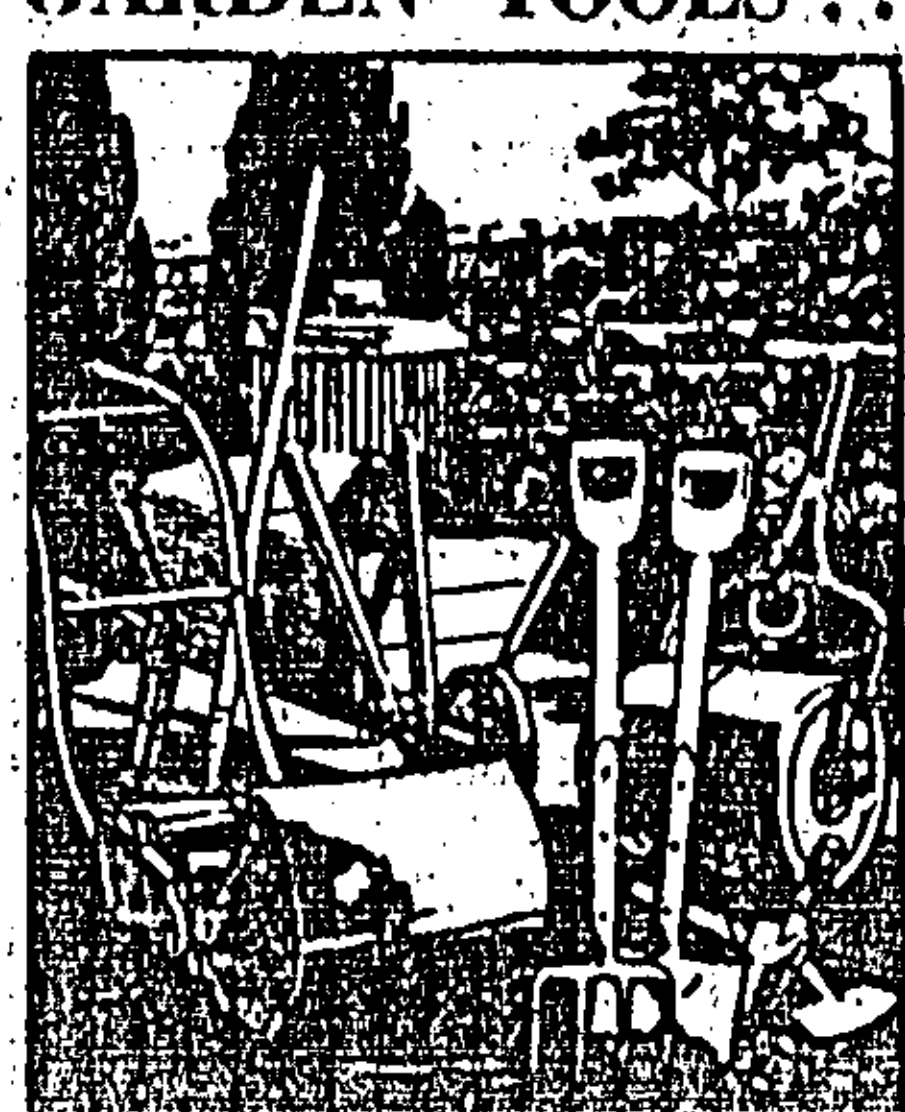
Signals beat Royal Scots 7-0, scorers being Dignam (3), McCann (2), Bedford, Allen.

Middlesex A beat Navy C 5-0, scorers being Jennings (3), Belden (2).

FOR CHILD REFUGEES

The Director of Medical Services gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a gift of 2,070 tooth-brushes for the refugee children in the three urban camps, from the Hongkong Women's Soldiers' Relief Association, through the kindness of Mrs. Rose Tan, Chairman of the Association.

GARDEN TOOLS



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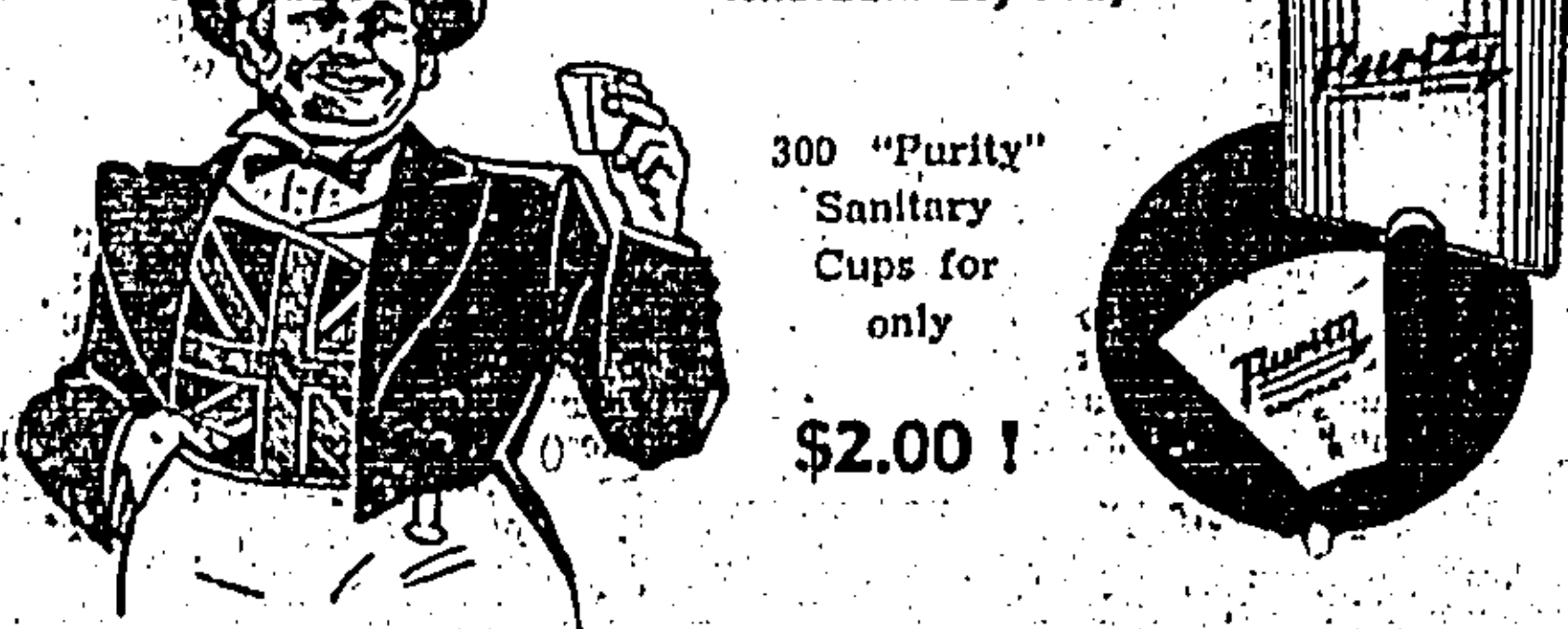


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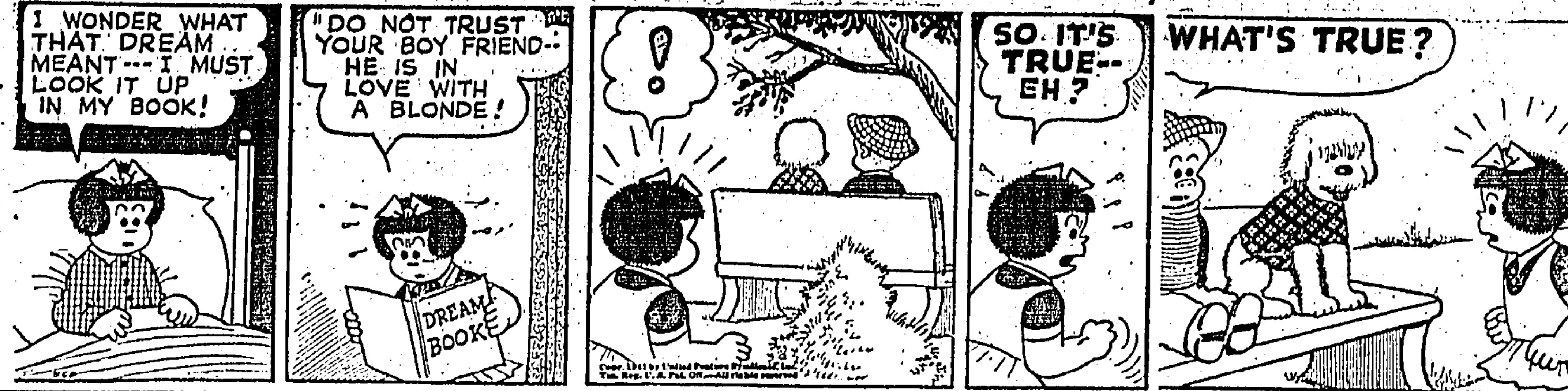
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NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller

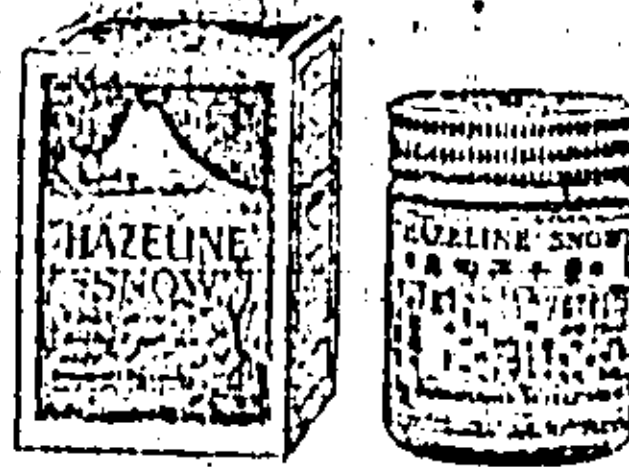
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BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. LONDON AND SHANGHAI

Mr Churchill Reveals Britain's Total War Casualties To Date

(Continued from Page 5.)

the back or not it cannot possibly keep its eye on the enemy. "Another point of some difficulty which presents itself to me whenever I am asked to make a statement to the House is whether I ought to encourage good hopes of successful outcomes of particular operations or ought to prepare the public for a serious disappointment. From a purely British standpoint there is no doubt that the second of these courses is to be preferred and this is the course I have usually followed.

Unique British "The British nation is unique in this respect that they are the only people who like to be told how bad things are, who like to be told the worst and like to be told that they are very likely to get much worse in the future and that they must prepare themselves for further reverses. "But when you go to other countries—oddly enough I saw a message from the authorities who are most concerned with our Arab problem at present, urging that we should be careful not to indulge in too gloomy forecasts. The Arabs do not understand the British character of meeting trouble long before it comes, and I think it is much better to go on putting a bold face on things and then meet disaster when it arrives.

Pessimistic Statements "Any statements of a pessimistic character used here are calculated to discourage our friends and to spread alarm and despondency over wide regions to affect nicely-balanced neutrals and encourage the enemy, who, of course, seizes upon any phrase or any gloomy allusion and repeats it myriad-fold in its strident propaganda. "It makes me feel very much whether Members of Parliament have not got to pick their words very carefully. In this deadly war, wherein we are gripped with dangers that are as measureless as they are unprecedented, closing in upon us in so many quarters with so much to defend and such limited resources, so many chances which may turn ill against us—it is a great pity if statements are made which add nothing to the informative criticism which is so valuable but which can be taken from their context and placed all over the world as a sign that we are not united or that our case is much worse than it is.

Brunt of Fighting "One thing I regret very much is that the brunt of this fighting in the Middle East should fall so heavily on the splendid Australian and New Zealand troops. "I regret this for this reason among others, that the German propaganda machine is always reproaching us for fighting with other people's blood, and they mock us with the insulting taunt that England will fight to the last Australian or New Zealander. "I was very glad to see Mr Merzies in his noble speech on Sunday, deal with this vile propaganda as it deserved.

"There have been, in fact since 1941, almost as many British as there are Australian and New Zealand troops engaged in all operations in the Western Desert, in Greece and in Crete. "Losses during this year compared with the number engaged are slightly heavier for the British than for the Dominion troops. In Crete also, the numbers were almost exactly equal, and the British loss was again slightly heavier.

"These figures include killed, wounded, missing and they include Indian and non-British troops. "In order to turn the edge of this German propaganda, I have asked the Secretary of War to endeavour to mention more frequently the names of British regiments when this can be done without detriment to the operations.

"The following British regiments and units, for instance, fought in Crete: The Connaught Rangers, the Black Watch, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the Leicestershire Regiment, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and a number of Royal Marines who formed the rearguard and suffered most heavily of all.

"In fact, of the 2,000 Royal Marines who landed in Crete, 1,400 became casualties or prisoners.

"Naval losses of life and men, and while this was going on we also lost 1,300 men in H.M.S. Hood."

The Premier continued, "Of 90,000 lives lost so far in this war at home and abroad at least 85,000 have come from the Mother Country. Therefore, I repeat and repudiate German taunts on behalf of the Mother Country and the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand themselves.

Why Crete Was Left "It might be well to be asked why, having begun the battle in Crete did you not persist in the defence of the island? You could bring 17,000 men safely to return to Egypt. Why

couldn't you have reinforced with 17,000 men to carry on the battle? "The moment that it was proved that could not crush the air-borne landings before the Fleet losses became too heavy to hold off sea-borne landings, Crete was lost and it was necessary to save what was possible of the army. "It is one thing to take off 17,000 men with side arms and another to land them in fighting condition with guns and material. It is a wonderful thing that as many as 17,000 got away in face of the enemy's overwhelming command of the air.

Losses Compared "We should not regret the Battle of Crete. The fighting there attained a severity and fierceness which the Germans had not previously encountered in their walk through Europe. In killed, wounded, missing and prisoners we lost about 15,000 men. "This takes no account of the losses of Greeks and Cretans who fought with the utmost bravery and suffered so heavily.

"On the other hand, from most careful and precise enquiries we believe that about 5,000 Germans were drowned in trying to cross the sea and lost 12,000 killed or wounded on the island itself. "In addition, the airborne force which the Germans employed sustained extraordinary losses, about 180 fighters and bombers being destroyed and about 250 troop-carrying planes. This, when our air strength is overtaking the enemy's, is important.

"I am sure that it will be found that this sombre and ferocious battle which was lost upon no great margin was well worth fighting and will play an extremely important part in the whole defence of the Nile Valley throughout the present year.

Lessons Learned "It is asked: Will the lessons in Crete be learned and will they affect the defence of this island? Officers who participated in the thickest of the fighting, including a New Zealand Brigadier, are already approaching this country. "Very full appreciations have been made by the Staff in the Middle East and are being made in a more lengthy form. This material will be examined by the Staff here and will be placed at the disposal of General Sir Alan Brooke, who commands the several millions of armed men in this island, including the Home Guard.

"Every effort will be made to profit by it. "There are two facts to be borne in mind in comparing what happened in Crete with what might happen here. Firstly, we rely upon superiority in the air, certainly upon much greater air power, both actually and relatively, than was proved sufficient for the land defence but liberates again the power of the Navy from the straitened in which it was held round Crete.

Scale of Effort "Secondly the scale of effort required of the Germans in attack would have to be multiplied many times over what was necessary in Crete and it might be that this would be beyond the capacity of their resources for their schemes.

Everything, however, will be done to meet an air-borne and sea-borne attack launched upon vast scale and maintained with a total disregard of losses. We shall not be lulled by those two arguments into any undue sense of security. An attack by parachute troops and gliders may be likened to an attack by incendiary bombs which, if not quickly extinguished one by one, may lead not only to serious fires but to an enormous conflagration.

Improved Defences "We are making many improvements in the defence of our airfields and in the mobility of the forces which will be employed upon that and other tasks. Nothing will be stunted and not a moment will be lost.

"It is not true that the Germans clothed their parachute troops who attacked Crete in New Zealand uniforms. I gave that report to the House as it reached me from the Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East, but he now informs me that a mistake arose from the fact that the parachute troops, after landing at one point, drove a number of New Zealand walking wounded before them and along with them in their attacks, and consequently the cry arose that they themselves were in New Zealand uniforms. "There is no objection to the use of parachute troops in war so long as they are dressed in distinctive uniforms of their country. This kind of fighting, however, is bound to become very fierce as it breaks out behind the fronts and lines of the army, and the civil population is almost immediately involved."

Mr Churchill then turned to Syria

when Mr Hore-Belisha invited him to say something about air-arm co-operation. Mr Churchill declared that last year the great need was to multiply fighters and bombers. It became an enormously important matter. Nevertheless, a proportion of Army co-operation squadrons were associated with the military forces but not on a scale which was desirable. It was of the utmost consequence that every division, especially every armoured division, should have a chance to live its daily life and training in close and precise relationship with the particular number of aircraft that it knows and that it can call upon at need. "It was not possible last year to provide it on a large scale without trenching on other domains which were more vital to our safety, but it was the intention to go forward on that path immediately and provide the Army with a considerably larger number of aeroplanes suited entirely to the work that they had to do and to the development of the wireless connection between the ground forces of the air and military which the Germans had carried to such an extraordinary point of perfection.

No Difference in Crete "If this had been done in Crete, it would not have made any difference to the events there because the numbers there for the purpose of co-operating with the troops could not have altered the events. "Replying to a question as to who decided that the air force on the aerodromes in Crete were to be withdrawn, Mr Churchill said that it was decided by the Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force in the Middle East, General Freyberg, and concurred in by the Commander of the Fleet Air Arm on the spot.

Mr Churchill continued that the numbers were small and if they had not been withdrawn, they would have been blown off the aerodrome without having been able, in the slightest degree, to affect the course of events. "Mr Churchill repeated that we have no territorial designs in Syria or anywhere else in French territory. We seek no colonies or advantages of any kind for ourselves in this war. "Let none of our French Friends be deceived by blatant German and Vichy propaganda. On the contrary, we shall do all in our power to restore the freedom, independence and rights of France."

French Must Help "In a letter I wrote to General de Gaulle, I said that we shall do all in our power to restore France's freedom and her rights, but it will be for the French to aid in restoring her greatness. There can be no doubt that General de Gaulle is a more zealous defender of French interests than are the men of Vichy whose policy is that of utter subservience to the German enemy. "It did not take much intelligence to see that the infiltration into Syria by the Germans and their intrigues in Iraq constituted very great dangers to the whole eastern flank of our defence in the Nile Valley and the Suez Canal.

"The only choice before us in that theatre for some time has been whether to encourage the Free French to attempt a counter-penetration by themselves, or whether at a heavier risk in delay, to prepare a considerable force as we have done.

Restoring Iraq "It was also necessary to restore the position in Iraq before any serious advance in Syria could be made. Our relations with Vichy and the possibilities of an open breach with the Vichy Government evidently raised the military and strategic significance of these movements to the very highest point. "Finally and above all, the formidable menace of an Invasion of Egypt by the German Army in Cirenaica supported by large Italian forces, with this position in Syria, was nearly gone.

"German poison was spreading throughout the country and the revolt in Iraq, perhaps beginning prematurely, enabled us to take the necessary measures to correct the evil, but we must not rejoice or give way to jubilation while we are engaged in operations of this difficulty and when the reaction of the Germans still remains to us obscure and unknown. "It is very easy for critics, without troubling too much about our resources and even without a sense of time, to clamour for action, now here, now there, without a cursory examination of the risks but the House will best regard its own dignity and authority by refraining from taking sweeping or superficial views. "Others have said that we must not follow a hard to-morrow strategy. We must regain the initiative that impart to all our operations that sense of mastery and design which the Germans so often display. Nobody agrees with that more than I

Hitler mentioned March as the peak month of his effort against us on the sea. We were to be exposed to attacks on a scale never before dreamed of and there were many rumours of hundreds of U-boats and masses of aircraft to be used against us. "These rumours were spread against us in the world and a very alarming impression was produced. Apart from the losses incurred in the light in the Mediterranean, which were serious, the month of May was the best we have had for some time on the Atlantic. "Prodigious efforts were made to bring in cargoes and to protect ships, and these exertions have not failed. It is much easier to sink ships than to build them or to bring them safely across the ocean. We have lately been taking a stronger hand in this sinking process ourselves. It is a most astonishing fact that in the month of May we sank and captured or caused to be scuttled no less than 257,000 tons of enemy shipping although they present us with a target which is perhaps one-tenth as great as we present to them.

To be Thankful For "There are many things, therefore, for which we may be thankful. "Air attack on this island has not overwhelmed us. Indeed, we have risen through it strengthened and glorified. "There is no truth in the statement that productivity in our factories is falling off at an alarming rate. It may not be going as fast as we would like it to go, and if anyone can tell us how to make it go faster he will be rendering a great service, but it is not simply a question of giving very strident orders and demands. There is much more than that in making the whole of our factories go properly. But it is the exact reverse of the truth to say that productivity is falling off at an alarming rate.

"In guns and heavy tanks, for instance, the monthly average for the first quarter of 1941 was 50 per cent greater than in the last quarter of 1940. The output for the month of May was the highest yet reached, and more than double the monthly rate for the last quarter of 1940. "In the first place we had not been overwhelmed by air attack and our production, far from being beaten down by disorganisation of attack, has been increasing at a very high rate.

Enemy Ship Losses "The Battle of the Atlantic is also being well maintained. In January

have been successfully defended, he would have been thought a very foolish visionary. But that is the position at the moment. "It is more than three months since the Germans gave out that they would be in Suez in a month. They were telling the Spaniards that when Suez fell they would have to come into the war. "Two months ago many people thought that we should be driven out of Tobruk or forced to capitulate there. "The last time we had a debate on the war, one instructed commentator warned us gravely of the danger of a German thrust at Assiut at the head of the Delta. "Six weeks ago all Iraq was in flames and Habbaniyah was declared to be in direct jeopardy. Women and children were evacuated by air. It was reported from army enemy quarters that surrender would be forced. A hostile insurgent government ruled in Baghdad in the closest association with the Germans and Italians. Our forces were pinned in Basrah having only just landed. Kirkuk and Mosul were in enemy hands.

Our World Traffic "While they sink from port to port under the protection of their air umbrellas our whole world wide traffic proceeds with never less than 2,000 ships on the seas or less than 10 per cent in danger zones on any day. Yet the losses we inflicted upon them in May were in the nature of three-quarters of the losses they inflicted upon us. This also has a bearing on the possibility of an airborne invasion because the destruction of enemy tonnage is proceeding at a most rapid and satisfactory rate. "Nor need these solid grounds for thankfulness fall from us when we look at the aspect of the war in the Middle East. We have been at war for 21 months. Almost a year has passed since France deserted us and Italy came in against us. "If anybody had said in June last that we should to-day hold every yard of territory for which Britain is responsible in the Middle East, that we should have conquered the whole of the Italian Empire of Abyssinia, of Ethiopia and East Africa and that Egypt, Palestine and Iraq would

already reached, the Delta of the Nile. "It would be most unfair and wrong and very silly in the midst of a defence which so far has been crowned with remarkable success, to select the loss of the Crete salient as an excuse and pretext for branding with failure or faint the great campaign for the defence of the Middle East which has so far prospered beyond all expectation and is now entering upon an even more intense and critical phase.

Next Six Months "I give no guarantee and make no promise or prediction for the future, but if the next six months, during which we must expect even harder fighting and many disappointments, should find us in no worse position than that where we stand to-day; if after having fought so long alone and single-handed against the might of Germany and against Italy, and against the intrigues and treachery of Vichy we should still be found the faithful and unbeaten guardians of the Nile Valley and of the regions that lie about it, then I say a famous chapter will have been written in the martial history of the British Empire and Commonwealth. "After the Prime Minister's speech, the House of Commons adjourned without a vote.

The closing date of the exhibition of pictures by Miss Li Pu-ming, of Gin Ling College, at the Hotel Cecil, has been extended until June 14.

KINK

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

WHOEVER SAID "LOVE IS BLIND"

never met this wide-awake wife who knows just how to handle a husband who tries to make a slip-knot of the tie that binds.

LUCILLE JAMES
BALL · ELLISON

YOU CAN'T FOOL
ROBERT COOTE
VIRGINIA VALE
EMMA DUNN
ELAINE SHEPARD

WHAT FUN...when he finds the
"other woman" in his life...is his WIFE!
SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION

MARCH OF TIME The Latest Dramatic
Issue
"UNCLE SAM—THE NON-BELLIGERENT"

NEXT CHANGE Henry Fonda - Dorothy Lamour - Linda Darnell in
A 20th Century "CHAD HANNA"
Fox Picture In TECHNICOLOR

4 SHOWS DAILY 2.30-5.15 7.15-9.30
ORIENTAL THEATRE FLEMING ROAD WANCHAI TEL. 28473

RETURN ENGAGEMENT FOR TO-DAY ONLY
MOST SPECTACULAR OF ALL SCREEN SPECTACLES!
A marvelous picture that still leads all the
entertainments the world has ever seen.

GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE
OF OUR GENERATION!...

CECIL B. DEMILLES
The SIGN OF THE
CROSS
FREDRIC MARCH
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SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW, ONE DAY ONLY
A THRILLING ADVENTURE OF THE WILD WEST!

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THE PLAINSMAN

EXTRA SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY

THOUSANDS OF PLAYERS IN A MIGHTY SEA THRILLER
ERROL FLYNN "THE SEA HAWK"
1000 OTHERS

MATINEES: 30c. 40c. EVENINGS: 30c. 40c. 55c. 70c.

TAKE ANY TRAM OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS.
CATHAY THEATRE
DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
Matinee: 30c., 40c. Evenings: 30c., 40c., 55c., 70c.

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
LOVELY TO LOOK AT - DANGEROUS TO LOVE!

Talented Luise Rainer, twice the winner of the Academy
Award, creates another dramatic thrill in this sensational
romance of New Orleans' gayest, maddest era!

"I'm the kind of a woman
who must be loved!"
LUISE RAINER
The Joy Wife
Melvyn DOUGLAS · Robert YOUNG
Barbara O'NEIL · H. B. WARNER

TO - MORROW "MARYLAND" Walter Brennan
20th Century Fox Picture Fay Bainter
IN TECHNICOLOR

LEE THEATRE
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY: A ROMANCE IN MANDARIN
綠奇鳳珠 "HAIR-PIN MEDIUM"

New places are springing up everywhere. But for best service and
quality none can compare with your Old Favourite Restaurant.

THE CHANTECLER
TRY OUR POPULAR \$1.00 TIPPINS
Served in the Snick-Bar

Happy Air News From America Production Up

NEW YORK, June 10 (Reuter).—
The "Wall Street Journal" on June
6 stated:

"Manufacturers of higher-powered
aircraft engines smashed all records
in the month of May in the output
of power plants.
"Unofficial estimates indicate that
the three major producers in the
high-power field, Wright, Pratt and
Whitney, and Allison combined pro-
duced in the neighbourhood of 3,500
engines. This means that since
January, the monthly production rate
has been boosted to 1,100 units while
the industry had combined facilities
for only two or three hundred engines
a month in September, 1939.

The Leader
"The Wright Aeronautical Cor-
poration still leads the procession
with the Peterson, New Jersey,
plants turning out 1,700,000 horse-
power in May. This was stepped up
from 1,100,000 horse-power in Janu-
ary.

The Pratt and Whitney division
of the United Aircraft Corporation is
actually running 1,400 engines over
schedule. It is approaching the
1,500,000 horse-power mark a
month and is scheduled to reach a
2,000,000 horse-power peak late this
year.

Allison General Motors Corpora-
tion made rapid progress. Prior to
July, 1940, less than 100 engines were
turned out.

In February, 1941, production
reached 400 and the May production
probably 500. The Company is
pointing towards a monthly peak of
1,000 by December.

New Engines
"Allison is also steadily stepping
up its engine power. The latest in-
crease, announced yesterday, shows
an improved model, actually weigh-
ing less than one pound per horse
power. The over-all dimensions are
no larger than previously despite
the fact that horse-power was stepped
up by 175 to 1,324 horse-power.

The new engine, weighing 1,303
pounds, has been accepted by the
Army. It is stated that it makes
possible heavier armour, increased
fire-power and greater speed and
climbing ability.
"It is said to permit a plane to
carry 1,500 pounds of armour with-
out sacrificing its speed."

Street Guards Bring Case

An alleged attempt to free a man
who had been arrested by two street
guards in Connaught Road West
yesterday, had a sequel at Central
Magistrate before Mr. H. G. Sheldon,
K.C., this morning when Tsui Ching-
ta, 26, coolie, was charged with as-
saulting Street Guards Yeung So, 23,
and Ng Kwok, 30, with intent to
resist apprehension.
They pleaded not guilty and at the
request of Det.-Inspector C. Byron
were remanded till 2.30 p.m. on June
19.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official
Summary, issued yesterday, is:

Buyers
H.K. Fire Ins. \$176
Indo-Chinas (Pref) \$80
Docks \$15
Hotels \$2.90
Lands \$31.50
Trams \$10.20
Lights "O" \$5.90
Lights "N" \$1.30
Macao Electric \$18.25
Sandalan Lights \$11.60
Telephone "O" \$22.10
Cement \$13.25
Ropes \$0.65
Watsons \$9.50
Entertainments \$0.25
Sellers
Electric Rts \$11.10
Sales
Docks \$15
Providents \$5.25
Realities \$3
Trams \$10.25
Lights "O" \$6
Macao Electric \$18.25/50

Murder Charge Withdrawn

A charge of murder preferred
against Ho San-chun, alias Ho Tat-
wan, 26, cook, was withdrawn by
Det.-Inspector Whant before Mr. H.
G. Sheldon, K.C., at Central Magis-
trate this morning.
Defendant was arrested following
the slaying outside No. 428 Lockhart
Road, Wanchai, on May 31, of Lam
Chung-cheun after the latter had
allegedly attacked and seriously in-
jured Lam's wife, who is still in the
Queen Mary Hospital suffering from
injuries received.

Ambassador In Hongkong

His Excellency Sir Archibald Clark
Kerr, British Ambassador to China,
arrived in Hongkong last night from
Chungking. He is staying at Govern-
ment House.

CHUNGKING, June 10 (Central
News).—The National Government
to-day issued a mandate eulogising
the services of the late Miss N.Y.
Vaughan, formerly Vice-President of
the Ginling College, in the promotion
of education in China.

It is announced that during
evacuation of Dunkirk British army
surgeons sprinkled sulphuramide in
powder form on wounds and burns
and found this method of application
successful.

S. C. A. Clerk Convicted Issue Of Fire-Cracker Permit

Lewis Tang, 33, clerk of the Secre-
tariat for Chinese Affairs, was found
guilty on a charge of receiving a
bribe of \$1 from Li Kung-ming, for
the purpose of facilitating the issue
of a fire-cracker permit, by Mr. G. T.
Lowry at Central Magistrate this
morning. Defendant was fined \$300
or in default three months' imprison-
ment.

On finding Defendant guilty, Mr.
Lowry said that no doubt one of the
witnesses for the Prosecution had
told a number of lies, but he found
on summing up the evidence of the
remaining witnesses for the Prosecu-
tion that their evidence had been
corroborative of Inspector Moreton
of the Secretariat. He therefore
found beyond all reasonable doubt
that Defendant asked for the bribe.
Referring to Defendant's state-
ment in which he had stated that he
did not ask for the money and that
it had been given to him voluntarily
by the Complainant, Mr. Lowry said
that Defendant was guilty of accept-
ing a bribe under that Section of the
Ordinance even if he accepted money
given to him voluntarily.

Principle Involved

Pressing sentence, Mr. Lowry said,
"If you had not been a married man
with others depending on you I
would send you to prison. Taking
this into consideration I shall impose
a fine." Mr. Lowry added that it was
not the amount involved but the
principle.

In submission, Mr. C. A. S. Russ,
who represented Defendant, said that
although Defendant was "depart-
mentally wrong" in accepting the
money, he felt that it had nothing to
do with the case presented by the
Prosecution. Mr. Russ and that the
Prosecution had failed to prove, be-
yond all reasonable doubt, the case
against Defendant. At least two
witnesses for the Prosecution had
come to Court with cooked-up stories
which were later broken down by
the defence.

Mr. Russ submitted to His Worship
that in view of the fact that at least
one of the Prosecution's witnesses had
told lies in the witness box, he could
not beyond all reasonable doubt find
a case for Defendant to answer.

Fine Of \$1,000 On Firewood Dealer

Another firewood profiteer was
fined \$1,000 or one month's imprison-
ment by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., at
Central Magistrate this morning
when Sergeant Morris summoned
Lau Cheung-kee, alias Cheung Koo,
23, of a firewood store on No. 17
Crown Land Inland Lot No. 16770 at
Sai Wan Ho for selling only 70 cat-
ties of firewood to Police Constable
Ip Yu for \$250.

Defendant stated that he sold at 35
catties for \$1, whereas the price he
had charged was less than 30 catties
per \$1 and the Government price
was 45 catties per \$1.

It will be recalled that last week
seven firewood dealers were similar-
ly fined for profiteering.

Defection Of Constable

Lure Of Canton

For deserting from the Hongkong
Police Force on May 28 after having
signed up for five years on January
11, 1939, Chan Yu, Constable No. 571,
was fined \$250 or in default three
months' imprisonment by Mr. H. G.
Sheldon, K.C., at Central Magistrate
this morning.
Det. Inspector C. Byron stated that
Defendant had failed to report for
duty at 7 p.m. on May 28. A war-
rant was issued and he was arrested
three days later in Yau-mat. In a
statement Defendant had stated, "I
wished to go to Canton to join the
Canton Police."

In court Defendant stated that he
wanted to take his wife away to
Canton. He had no other excuse to
offer.

Incompatible Systems

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WEST POINT, N.Y. June 10 (UP).
—Addressing the graduates of the
United States Military Academy here
to-night, the Secretary of War,
Colonel Henry Stimson declared that
the world is too small to contain both
the democratic and Axis systems and
that the issue between them cannot
be compromised.
He asserted that the Axis system is
"so at variance with the entire his-
tory of man's progress that it will
not endure permanently and it is
doomed to eventual total failure";
however, he cautioned his listeners
not to underestimate the dangers
facing America by well trained
armies incited with the spirit of
Fascism.

Reich On Economic Spot

NEW YORK, June 10 (Reuter).—
The "Wall Street Journal" on June
6, published an exclusive interview
with Mr. Bernhard Baruch, who or-
ganised America's industrial re-
sources in the Great War.

In the interview Mr. Baruch said:
"Germany, not the United States, is
on the spot economically if Germany
wins control of the European con-
tinent. Under a proper economic
policy, the United States will be able
to drive Germany from many desired
neutral markets."

Mr. Baruch cited evidence just
received from a large American
company owning a factory in a
leading industrial city in Germany.
The report shows that despite low
wages and long hours with the Ger-
man mark at 37 cents, the American
plant is turning out the same pro-
ducts, more cheaply.

"Germany is faced with a huge un-
employment and economic problem
after the war," he said.

Singapore's Strength Revealed By C-in-C

FROM PAGE ONE

they would be helpless comes from
these places and also from the United
States.

"You have only to look into the
sky to see the very great material
assistance received from America
with fighters and medium and heavy
bombers. Additional to these obvi-
ous things a wide variety of supplies
is pouring in under the Lease and
Lend Act.

"Concerning the local aspect of
naval activity it is interesting to
know that apart from the available
sea-going forces employed in convoys
and trade protection in the Pacific
and Indian oceans, a large number
of vessels are employed within easy
reach of Malaya's shores where all
strategical areas are heavily mined.

Ready For Anything

Within the last six months we have
had additional mines and are pre-
paring for every contingency.
Channels in and out of Singapore
are swept continuously for enemy
mines and constant patrols are also
maintained by Admiralty recon-
naissance vessels manned by naval volun-
teers and Royal Navy Malaya ratings.
Admiral Layton said that the
Singapore naval base would presently
be fully prepared to carry out the
functions necessary for a seagoing
battle fleet.

"The possibility of its being the
base for Allied fleets as well as for
our fleet has been borne in mind.
The base is ready to-morrow to
cope with any fleet requiring our
hospitality and assistance. Re-
cently more men and guns arrived
at the naval base from the United
Kingdom and this is only a part
of the movement that has been
going on for many months.

"The fleet air arm will play a most
important part in Malaya's defences
and preparations for its arrival have
long been planned. I can tell you
that this important arm of the Navy
could operate from Singapore to-
morrow.

"There is no doubt that the poten-
tial strength of the navy in the
Pacific made possible by the naval
base constitutes the greatest stabilis-
ing factor in the Pacific area. With
sister bases in Hongkong and Darwin
it acts as a deterrent to any
aggressor. Its significance is in-
creased by the fact that other bases
in this area belong to Powers with
whom we are most friendly and it is
no exaggeration to say that without
Singapore the South Pacific would
lie at the mercy of any aggressor."

Chinese Can't Travel By American Ships

FROM PAGE ONE

service on board vessels upon landing
in United States.

No bookings for passages will be
accepted from Chinese tourists and
students or sons and daughters of
United States citizens of Chinese
race, who formerly travelled on the
strength of affidavits.

No explanation regarding reasons
for enforcement of the new ruling
has been received by the American
Presidential Line from its head office.
It appears that the ruling, though
ostensibly emanating from the U.S.
Government, has so far not been ex-
tended to other passenger transport
concerns, and the Pan-American Air-
ways, the N.Y.K. and other shipping
lines are accepting passengers as
usual.

The ruling does not apply to per-
sons of other nationalities.

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WALTER PIDGEON as NICK CARTER
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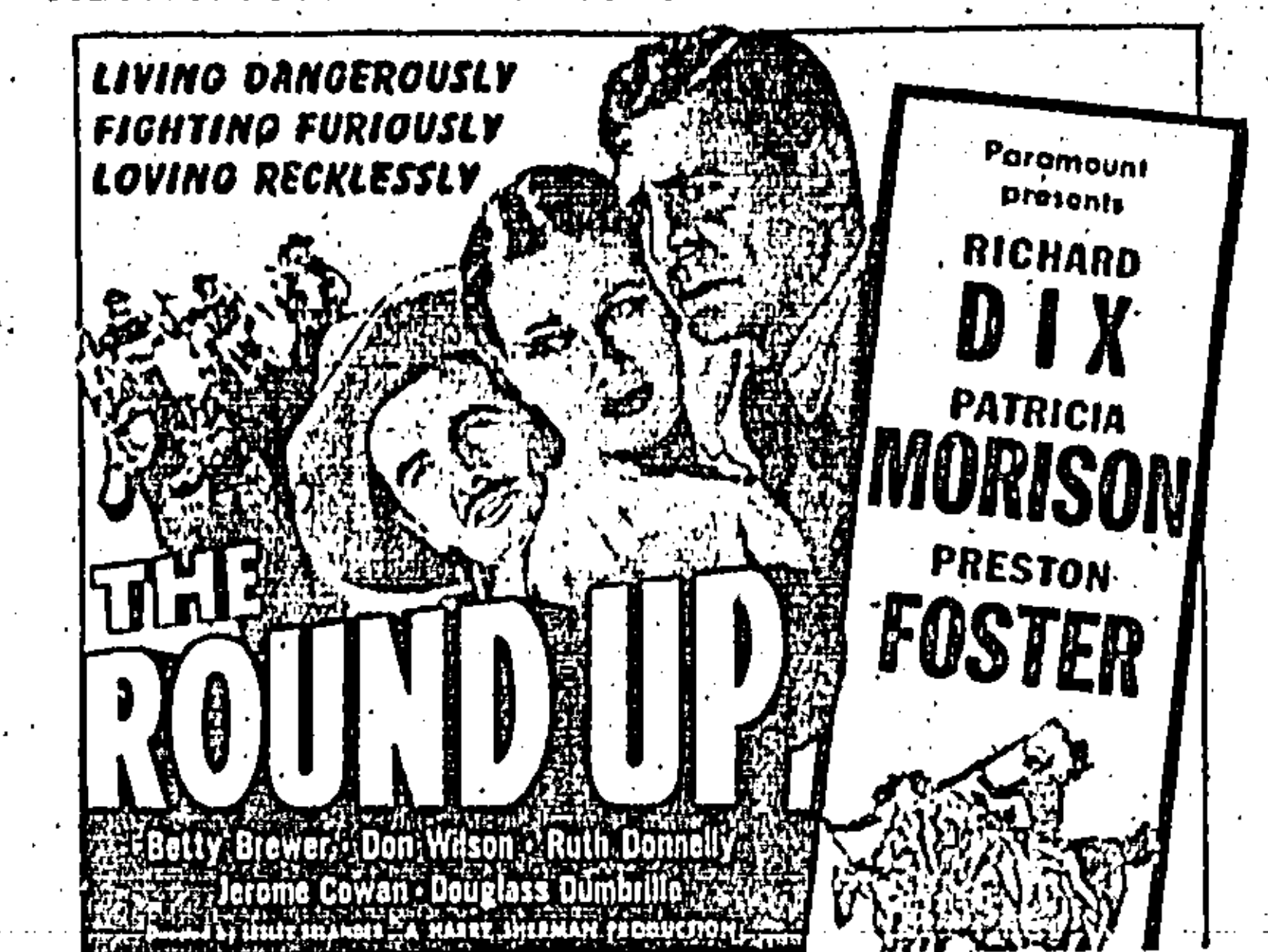
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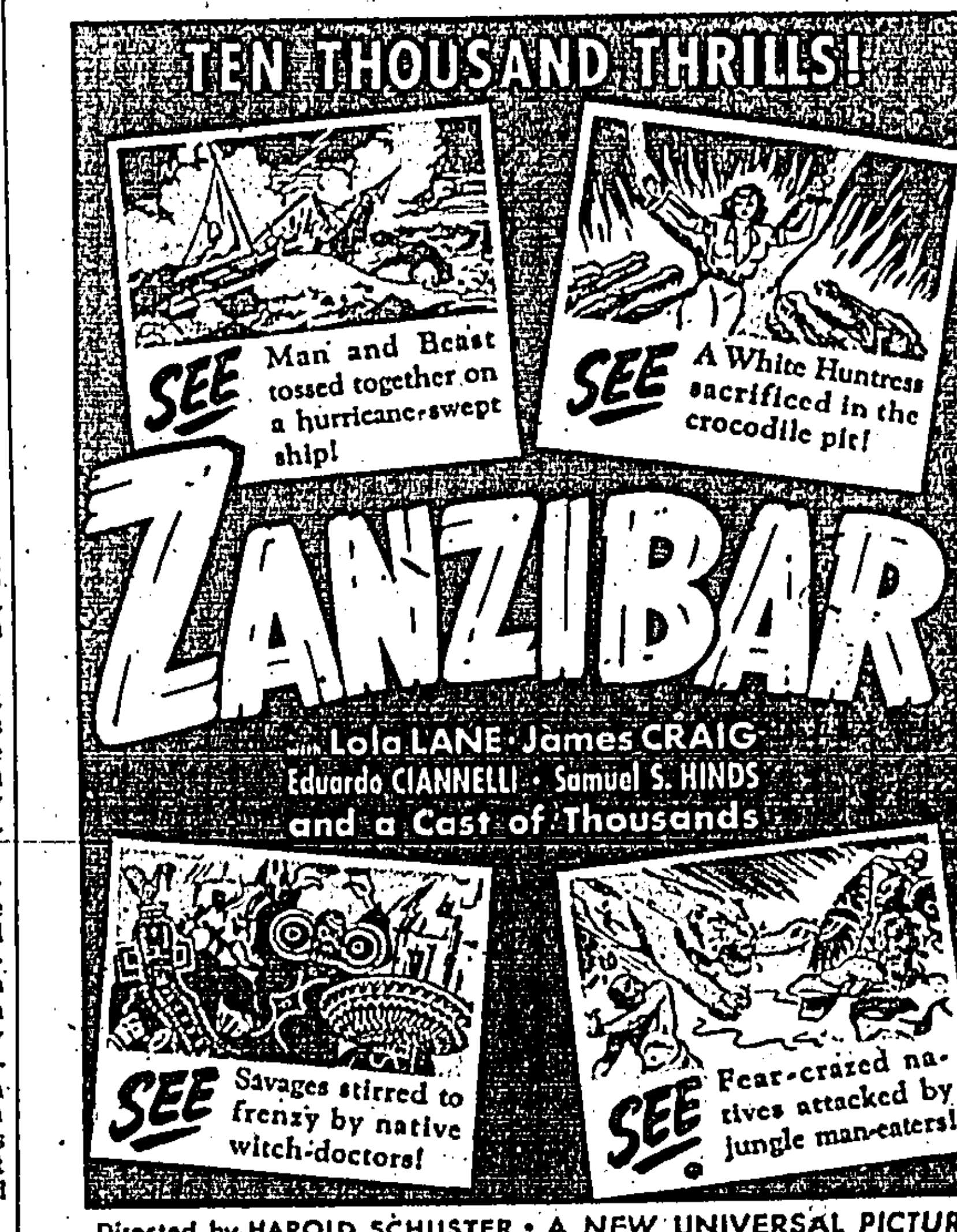
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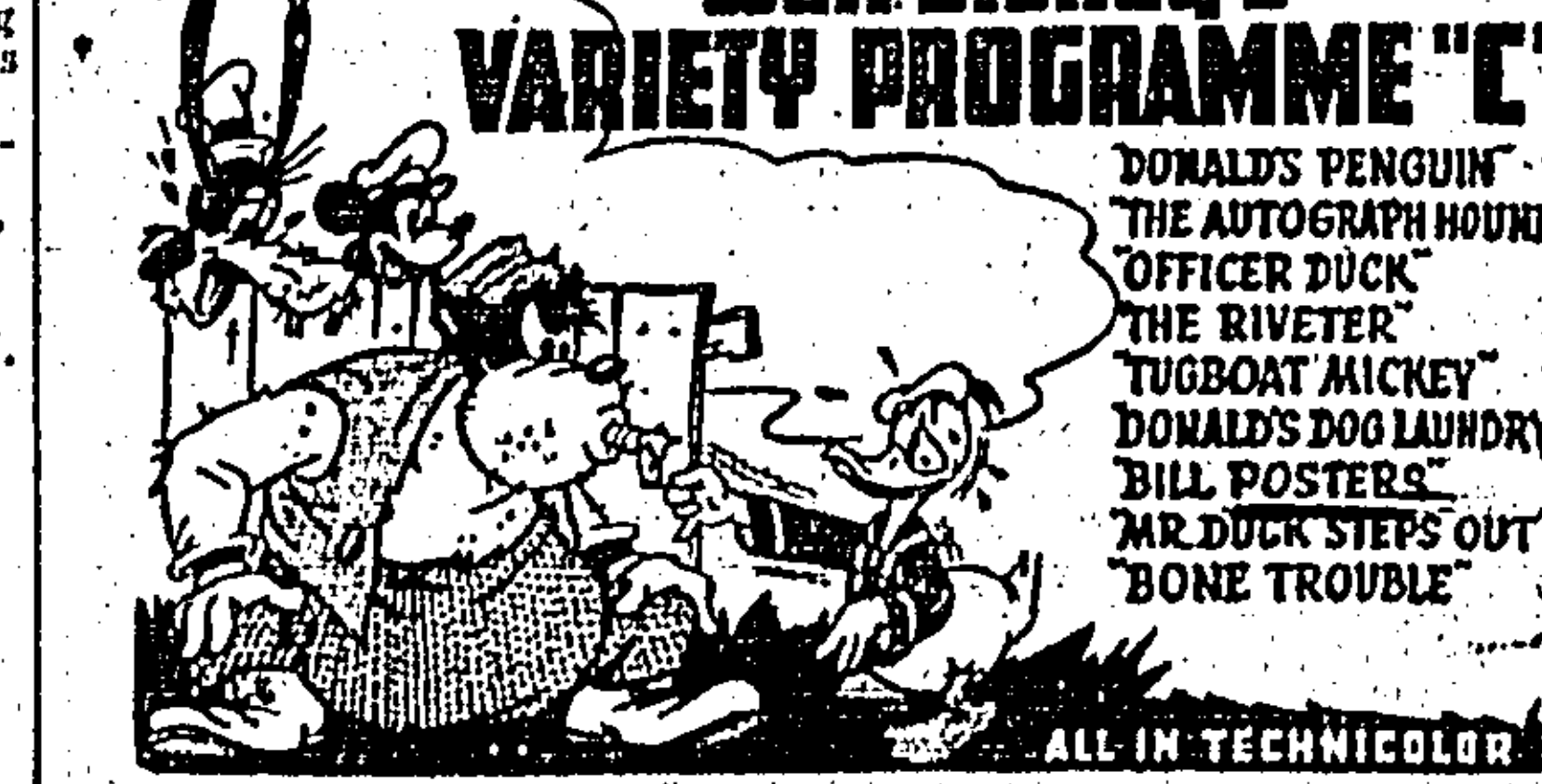
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